

# **USAID/ ROMANIA**

## **RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)**

**April, 2001**

***Please Note:***

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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*Released on or after Oct. 1, 2003*

## COVER MEMO

As the largest country in Southeast Europe, a democratically vibrant and economically prosperous Romania is of significant strategic importance to the U.S. for regional peace and stability. While Romania continues to lag in the transition to a market economy as compared to many of its neighbors, Romania remains an important strategic partner to the U.S. During the period covered by this R4, local and national elections took place with a sweeping shift of power from center right political parties to center left, auguring both skepticism on the part of some and hope on the part of others. Most recently dubbed the “problem child” by the European Union (EU), Romania is at a critical juncture to demonstrate concrete economic reforms in order to remain a credible candidate for EU accession and to demonstrate to a cynical population that the political leadership can deliver on promises to improve the quality of life.

USAID’s partnership with Romania during the past year resulted in improved banking supervision, agricultural policy, maternal and child health indicators, child welfare reform, strengthened local government, and regional stability. We have worked closely with the European Union (EU), the World Bank (WB) and other bilateral donors, inter alia, leveraging substantial resources in environmental infrastructure projects, consolidating children’s institutions under a single authority, and expanding access to modern contraceptive methods.

The new social democratic coalition assumed power in November in a closely-watched race against extremist political forces represented by Vadim Tudor. Romania’s new President, Ion Iliescu, returned to power for the second time after having led Romania from 1992-96. Although a minority government, the governing party has a de-facto majority in parliament with negotiated agreements with minor parties representing, among others, the Democratic Union of the Hungarian-Romanians (UDMR) as well as other represented centrist parties.

The Government announced its commitment to pursue reforms necessary for EU Accession and NATO membership but has acknowledged serious social problems requiring action. These objectives are not necessarily mutually exclusive, but the consensus of Romania watchers is that the administration’s intent will be revealed when the new budget is released during February 2001.

The most recent report as to the status of EU Accession by Romania is set forth in the EU report, “*2000 Regular Report From The Commission On Romania’s Progress Towards Accession*” published November 8, 2000. The report was critical of Romania’s overall efforts toward meeting conditionalities for EU membership. The report made positive notes of progress in such areas as addressing the needs of institutionalized children, improvement of the judiciary, establishment of democratic institutions, macroeconomic stabilization, and other improvements related to social security. In recognition of these efforts, the EU has included Romania in the next round of accession talks. Regarding agriculture, employment, social affairs and environment, the EU report stated that no substantial progress has been made. These comments largely track with USAID assessments.

Child welfare was in the spotlight during the year with progress on several fronts in this complex sector. The first cabinet-level national agency overseeing child protection was established at the end of 1999, largely in response to the European Union’s (EU) conditions for opening negotiations on Romania’s EU accession. In May 2000, the agency released a national strategy to guide the transition to a system emphasizing family-based, community-centered alternatives -- a strategy which guides USAID’s programming in the sector. This included the merging of responsibility for all institutionalized children (including disabled children and children with special educational needs) under one authority.

Other notable achievements include Romania’s entry into President Clinton’s Internet for Economic Development (IED) Presidential Initiative to empower countries to develop and utilize the Internet to energize their economies, gain access to knowledge that can improve standards of living, and foster the free flow of ideas. Romania’s comparative advantage in technical training, software industry, and emerging Internet opportunities, as documented in a USAID/W-funded IT assessment, have been incorporated into selected new activities promoting SME development and civil society.

Romania is currently experiencing a drought that has significantly affected the agriculture sector (some reports indicate a 60% decrease in production), diminishing projected economic growth in 2001. Agriculture experts predict that the drought will continue through the next harvest season, thereby causing further damage to an already fragile sector.

This memo comprises USAID/Romania's request for a further one-year extension on development of a new five-year program strategy with only minor adjustments until the new strategy is reviewed and approved, as indicated in the SO Narratives. With new governments in both the US and Romania, the timing for full review of USAID's priorities is most opportune. The Mission has already done substantial analysis and is engaging the new GOR for possible new areas of partnership. Our new strategy will further consolidate the portfolio, and focus on key themes to drive our new strategy; building long-term, self-sustainable partnerships in child welfare; promoting regional linkages through various components in democracy and private sector development; consolidating activities to leverage IFI and EU resources; and deepening anti-corruption and local government decentralization themes across the portfolio.

The Regional Security Officer has determined that the current occupied USAID office space does not meet current Department of State's Office of Diplomatic Security facility standards. Based on this determination, USAID must relocate its offices to a more secure location. In accordance with recent USAID/Washington guidance, the Mission's OE supplemental appropriation levels were increased to accommodate this requirement. The Mission plans to relocate its facilities during May 2001.

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## **R4 Part I: Overview Factors Affecting Program Performance**

The USAID program supports the U.S. MPP objectives of economic development and consolidating democracy, while contributing to regional security and American citizen goals. It supports all seven USAID worldwide goals. Assistance to Romania underpins U.S. economic, democracy, global, and national security interests. The Mission continues to achieve significant results towards reaching the majority of its strategic objectives, but the process will take longer than anticipated.

**Economic Performance:** Official GDP increased by 2.1% after three consecutive years of decline. Growth was driven by exports, which rose by 25% in dollar terms. Firms foreign sales were boosted by cost advantages stemming from a depreciating leu. Growth occurred despite economic problems associated with a severe and continuing drought. Economic losses attributable to the drought are estimated at over \$250 million. The annual inflation rate is 45.5% owing mainly to the effects of the drought on food prices, rising energy costs and Romania's continuing problem of gaining control of public expenditures and loss making state firms sector. The estimated budget deficit for the past year was 4.3%. Total employment has continued to fall due in part to rising business failures and enterprise restructuring. Current GOR statistics put unemployment at 10.5%.

Reforms have lagged and action is needed to accelerate privatization and restructuring of state enterprises. Privatization of small and medium sized companies continues to move forward but the State still dominates the economy through ownership of large companies. Many pre-privatization operations are complete under the World Bank's PSAL but few companies in the program have been marketed or sold. Presently the State Ownership Fund (SOF) still has in its portfolio commercial companies accounting for approximately 60% of its original capital. If large public utilities are added (with the exception of the state telephone company), only 20% of Romania's large state-owned enterprises have been privatized.

Initial pronouncements from the newly elected Government indicate a commitment to fiscal discipline and reductions in the budget deficits. A Medium Term Economic Strategy and an Action Plan were adopted with the objective to meet the economic criteria for accession to the European Union.

USAID's programs in this difficult setting are, nevertheless, making significant progress in the economic area. Romania has made progress in establishing a more competitive and market-responsive private financial sector. The percentage of private ownership of banking assets continues to grow. State owned banking assets now account for less than 38% of total banking assets in Romania. Support in developing effective banking regulatory and supervisory structures is helping Romania improve a weak banking system.

The growth of the private sector's share of the economy moved slowly upwards to 64%. Small and medium enterprises employ about 39% of the labor force and are critical to continued economic growth. Excessive regulations, the non-transparent influence of the public administration in the interpretation of regulations, the crowding out of credit, and a crippling tax regime, are all important factors in restraining the growth of enterprise. Consequently, many firms (now 40% of GDP) are moving to the informal sector. USAID is well positioned to assist with reform in this area having completed an in-depth analysis of red tape and bureaucratic constraints to business growth.

USAID's support for the unbundling and reorganization of state monopolies in the energy sector is providing an important first step toward the eventual privatization of those public utilities. These are important initial steps toward creating a more competitive and effectively regulated industry and enhancing greater private sector participation. Improvements have been made in Romania's environmental management and policy-making capabilities. Basic institutions and the regulatory frameworks are in place. However, the EU has estimated that investments of over 20 billion Euros are still needed in infrastructure for the sector.

**Democracy Performance:**

With local elections held in June, parliamentary elections in November, and the presidential run-off in December, many aspects of the democracy and governance sector were influenced by anticipated political

change during this fiscal year. USAID assistance has helped Romania maintain a high level of political freedom. Local election administration improved over the last elections four years ago, especially in terms of the accuracy of voter lists. Thousands of USAID-funded election monitors declared local elections to be basically free and fair.

Romania's institutions guaranteeing democracy and the rule of law are essentially secure. However weak policy formulation, the lack of inter-agency coordination, negligible cost-analysis, and inconsistent consultation with constituents have led to inefficient governance and a lack of compliance. The overuse of emergency ordinances by the government has been explained as a way to bypass parliamentary languor. Yet too few of these—sometimes overnight—decrees have been deliberately conceptualized based on real-world fiscal assessment and impact analysis. Perhaps in anticipation of political change, the government finally adopted an initiative in November 1999 to create a more stable and professional civil service, overseen by a new Civil Service Ministry, which should improve the independence and capacity of Romania's bureaucracy.

Problems at the implementation stage of reform still exist. Although the legal framework for decentralizing power to local government was largely intact by 1999, inconsistencies in the interpretation of the law have prevented local officials from exercising new authorities. More transparent and predictable legal provisions should govern local finance; the central government should cover unfunded mandates and avoid transfer delays, and local government should improve its administrative ability to collect taxes. USAID has supported improvements in the ability of the judiciary to function more effectively, although law enforcement overall remains weak. There has been a notable decrease in the number of backlogged cases: the number of civil cases pending in the beginning of 1998 was 357,307. By July 2000 there were 173,056 pending. This is still a high number, being addressed through a variety of administrative reforms including improved training, recruitment, and pay for judges. Corruption continues to undermine the legal system and dampen economic growth. International donors have made ongoing support conditional on anti-corruption measures, inspiring the GOR to write a new law on corruption prevention.

Generally, the non-profit sector has been stagnant. Although official databases indicate that there are some 23,000 organizations, far fewer are active. Civil society organizations continue to struggle from a lack of financial resources. As most funding still comes from foreign sources, many programs are donor-driven. On the positive side, the 1924 law which regulated the sector was replaced by a government ordinance setting up new principles aimed at facilitating NGO activity.

#### Social Sector Performance:

Mission programs have made significant gains in decreasing the number of children in state-run institutions, improving reproductive health, and the reform the institutions that oversee both sectors. A significant advance past fiscal year was the final consolidation of all institutions overseeing children under one cabinet-level agency. The final transfer of management responsibilities to a single agency took longer than expected but it should assure that national standards for care are implemented. Another milestone was the adoption of a national strategy on the reform of the childcare system. It clearly states the primary goal as decreasing the number of institutionalized children. Success depends strongly on the capacity of the county councils. However, complicated methods of transferring funds from the central government to local county councils have led to occasional funding shortfalls in the child welfare sector and too many centers remain dependent on foreign assistance. The health care system remains disorganized and underfunded, but political will has increased to undertake serious health care financing reform.

#### Factors Affecting Performance:

The extent to which the new government, elected in December, will continue reform efforts remains to be seen. Although the new regime of Ion Iliescu has promised to respect the civil servant's statute, institutional reorganization has eliminated many jobs. Although the President explicitly declared that decentralization and democratic control of local government was assured, there are signs that he is strengthening appointed county prefects while weakening democratically-elected county councils. Reform is needed to correct inconsistent legislation, shifting regulations, excessive control and the crushing tax systems that create an unpredictable business environment.

On the positive side, the dominant party (40% of the vote) has decided to form a minority rather than a coalition government. Arrangements have been made with one other party to avoid a vote of no confidence, which should minimize the types of internecine struggles that were characteristic in the past. Corruption impedes investment and undermines the efficiency of private transactions. It cuts across all sectors and will require a multisectoral approach.

The informal economy's growth has provided income and job cushions. However, its growth further exacerbates the government's ability to generate revenues and provide rational services. The task will be to harness this dynamism as a legal entity.

The IMF, World Bank and EU have significant pipelines. Accelerating project implementation and resource disbursement would provide critical external financing for the economy and bolster the impacts of our programs.



## SO Text for SO: 186-013 Development and growth of private enterprises

Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Objective ID: 186-013

Objective Name: Development and growth of private enterprises

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

80% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
7% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
3% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

### Summary of the SO:

SO 1.3 supports the MPP goal of economic development and USAID's worldwide goal of promoting broad-based economic growth and agricultural development. The SO concentrates on supporting micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME), agribusiness development, institutional strengthening of business support organizations, creating a business friendly environment through legal and regulatory reform, and increasing U.S./foreign direct investment.

MSMEs and agribusiness provide the launching pad for Romania's economic recovery by unleashing the human and natural resource capacity of Romania. The SO tackles obstacles to investment and growth, such

as: opaque business practices, corruption, insufficient credit and a lack of transparency in financial information. Specific obstacles to growth in the agriculture sector include: inefficient land size and utilization, lack of production technology and credit, inadequate marketing, and an inability to use land as collateral.

Mission activities have expanded credit access, facilitated investment, strengthened business support organizations, and provided direct assistance to small and medium businesses. Additional activities have successfully addressed legal and regulatory barriers to a business friendly environment.

Direct beneficiaries of SO achievements are small and medium business owners, private entrepreneurs, business support groups, producers and processor associations and agribusinesses. These sectors comprise over 45% of Romania's workforce. Indirect beneficiaries are all those who benefit from economic growth and increased trade in Romania.

### Key Results:

Private sector growth as a percentage of GDP continues to grow both in the formal and informal sectors. USAID programs addressed bureaucratic constraints to growth through an analysis of regulatory constraints and a specific project targeted on a 5-step program in 29 cities that assisted them to reduce local bureaucracy. Projects focused specifically on strengthening business support organizations and the services they provide to their members. Financial sustainability of these organizations will have a continuing impact on both the legal and regulatory impediments identified above and in our democracy goals. A USAID supported micro-enterprise project became operationally profitable during the year and USAID support for equity financing continues to play a useful role in the economy. Agricultural exports increased despite a drought and macro economic factors that significantly damaged the grain, dairy, and meat sectors. Access to credit was greatly expanded through program activity and significant progress was achieved in assisting agribusinesses to access additional credit.

The Mission's programs have created new business support organizations and strengthened existing ones. In agriculture, assistance to both the millers' and meat processors' associations has created financially sustainable organizations. In addition, technical assistance has improved the capacity of dairy and poultry associations to provide policy advocacy and services to their members. The Mission can claim success in passage of enabling legislation for warehouse receipts, initial design of an indemnity fund for licensed grain warehouses and a grading system for the grain sector. Mission activities assisting state farm privatization caused the release of blocked World Bank ASAL funding. Other Mission programs resulted in creation of a new business association for the viticulture sector, formation of an entity to lease state farms and enactment of laws for restituting farm and forest land while encouraging economically efficient farm size. Specific Mission initiatives also targeted improving animal feeding techniques and increasing production of marketable lean hogs as well as advancing the quality of local poultry. USAID surpassed its targets for increasing capital investment in private enterprises both for micro credit and funding for SMEs thus creating new jobs and strengthening existing ones. USAID assistance created or sustained more than 1,714 jobs. Through its five different programs, RAEF has increased access to financing for the private sector by investing over \$54 million and leveraging almost \$100 million in private sector monies, and increased trade by \$89 million. The program has exceeded its goals in lending to small and medium enterprises and its micro-enterprise program became profitable during the year. Small and micro enterprise loans have significantly enhanced credit access for women owned businesses. Additionally, the Mission programmed \$3 million in supplemental funds during FY1999 to counter the economic impacts of the Kosovo conflict. The program was implemented in FY2000.

The Mission implemented a credit union program with the World Council of Credit Unions. The program resulted in creating sound financial control mechanisms in 24 credit unions serving 104,479 members. The credit union deposits protected by this program exceed \$9.9 million. The program also improved lending practices at participating credit unions and enabled origination of new loans to members in excess of \$10.4 million.

### Performance and Prospects:

Prospects for SO 1.3 are definitely on the rise. However, one cannot ignore the impact of the macro-economic environment and the possible implications of the recent election. Romania continues to generate large budget deficits, primarily caused by losses at the state owned enterprises. The deficit adds to the high inflation and to crowding out credit for the private sector. In addition, the continued state monopolies discourage foreign investment and restrict competition. In this context, USAID's credit programs and assistance to business support organizations are crucial to future growth as well as providing a tool to encourage the new government to continue reform.

The Mission's planned activities will expand support for forming and strengthening associations in areas such as software, tourism and light manufacturing, which have a very high growth potential. The thrust of these activities respond to the Mission's recently completed "red tape analysis" which identified barriers to private development and foreign investment. Providing support that addresses those findings will foster critical regulatory and policy changes. This will also complement U.S. anti-corruption and commercial law assistance by recognizing the underground economy and identifying actions to encourage the non-legal entities to enter the formal sector. Future programs will enhance the availability of credit for MSMEs through increased funding and the leveraging of private credit resources and other donor programs. These planned activities include: creating institutional capabilities that will leverage funds on a five-to-one basis; strengthening the credit union system to create alternatives for commercial and business loans; and encouraging increased foreign, particularly U.S., investment to demonstrate that Romania can be a profitable place to do business.

Agribusiness activities will continue to spur exports and production efficiency by increasing the production of valuable fruits and vegetables. On-going programs stimulate production and improvement of grain quality through use of a warehouse receipts system that will create collateral to be used for production credit. A new focus of Mission activities will assist development of value added agricultural exports. Agribusiness actions continue to concentrate effort promoting efficient land size for agricultural production and efficient land use. Additionally, more attention and resources will be directed to removing the constraints to attract capital and credit such as crop insurance and better utilization of water resources.

### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

SO 1.3 adjustments relate to the agricultural sector and provision of assistance to the information technology sector. The new land privatization measure will require intensive support from the Mission to the Ministry of Agriculture if it is to be implemented effectively. The new government has also indicated its intent to consolidate the Agriculture Ministry with Forestry, Water, and most Environmental Ministry activities. This consolidation will allow Mission program activities to address water, forage, and silviculture issues in a more focused way. Also, some agriculture program resources will target value-added crops for exports; improving land titling and ownership change procedures; irrigation system improvement; and crop insurance. New initiatives in the IT sector will assist the private sector and government agencies to spread information technology access to under-served areas as well as provide incentives to government agencies to utilize information technology to make their services to citizens more efficient and user friendly.

### Other Donor Programs:

USAID's technical assistance complements the World Bank, EU-PHARE, EU-SAPARD, EBRD, and Romanian Government projects. Examples include activities on warehouse receipts law and privatization of state owned farms, which enabled Romania to access over \$75 million in previously blocked World Bank funds. USAID assisted the Romanian Government in institutional and policy design enabling EU-SAPARD funds accession. If fully mobilized by Romania, these funds could provide 150 million EURO per year to co-finance investments in agriculture and rural development for the next 6 years. USAID through the Capital and Trade Development Group within RAEF has prepared Romanian and American companies to qualify for investments from the new regional funds made available by EBRD, U.S., SOROS, and OPIC (\$300 million).

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

Romanian-American Enterprise Fund, the University of Maryland's IRIS Center, ACDI/VOCA, Land O'Lakes, PriceWaterhouse Coopers, USDA, Aid to Artisans, Cooperative Housing Foundation, Center for Private Enterprises, George Mason University, and the U.S. Peace Corps.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Development and growth of private enterprises  
 Objective ID: 186-013  
 Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania  
 Result Name: 1.3.1 SO level indicator  
 Indicator: Percentage of annual GDP that is from the private sector  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	Baseline	45
1996	55	52
1997	60	58.4
1998	65	58.8
1999	70	61.5
2000	72	64
2001	75	NA
2002	78	NA
2003	80	NA

Source:  
 National Commission of Statistics

Indicator/Description:  
 Value of GDP that is produced by private sector/total value of GDP

Comments:  
 Our data is obtained from the National Commission of Statistics and cannot accurately measure the percentage of GDP from the private sector. This is due to the number of SMEs exiting the formal economy into the informal sector to avoid the crippling government tax regime on profits and employment. The percentage of private sector contribution to GDP continues to rise despite anemic economic growth. Rising business failures and increasing official unemployment mask the progress in this indicator. State-owned industries are a net drain on GDP that avoid their rightful tax responsibilities, and crowd out private sector credit. While the indicator will remain underrepresentative of progress, it is still indicative and should be retained.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Development and growth of private enterprises

Objective ID: 186-013

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 13.2 Increased capital investment in private enterprises

Indicator: Increase access to finance for small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: US dollars - millions

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	Baseline	1
1998	1	1.42
1999	2	5.96
2000 *	6	14.41
2001 *	6.5	NA
2002 *	7	NA
2003	7.5	NA

Source:

Romanian-American Enterprise Fund (RAEF) Semi-Annual Review, 09/18/2000

Indicator/Description:

Loans disbursed and equity invested in small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) measured in millions \$.

Comments:

RAEF has special programs designed to lend and invest in SMEs.

\*Planned levels for the outyears were adjusted based on the levels recorded for the past years and the supplemental funds made available by AID to support the South-East European region affected by the Kosovo conflict. In the FY2000 both planned and reported value have a large increase due to \$3 million in supplemental funds. The reported figures are adjusted in FY2000 based on the findings of the audit on Mission's performance monitoring of R4 indicators, September 2000.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Development and growth of private enterprises  
 Objective ID: 186-013  
 Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania  
 Result Name: IR 13.2 Increased capital investment in private enterprises  
 Indicator: Increased access to finance for micro enterprises  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: US dollars - millions

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	Baseline	1.5
1998	1	2.32
1999	1.5	2.35
2000 *	3.0	6.45
2001 *	3.5	NA
2002 *	4	NA
2003 *	4.5	NA

Source:  
 Romanian-American Enterprise Fund (RAEF) and Cooperative Housing Foundation (CHF)

Indicator/Description:  
 Value of loans and equity investment made available for micro enterprises

Comments:  
 RAEF has special programs designed to lend to micro enterprises. Also, CHF has a lending component for micro enterprises. The new MSME initiative will work to improve the credit access for this sector.  
 \*Planned levels for the outyears were adjusted based on the levels recorded for the past years and the supplemental funds made available by AID to support the South-East European region affected by the Kosovo conflict. In FY2000 both planned and reported values have a large increase due to \$3 million in supplemental funds. The reported figures for FY2000 are adjusted based on the findings of the audit on Mission's performance monitoring for R4 indicators, September 2000.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Development and growth of private enterprises

Objective ID: 186-013

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 1.3.3.1 Strengthened business support service organizations

Indicator: Number of efficient, self-operational business support service organizations (BSOs)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	0	0
1998	1	1
1999	2	2
2000	3	3
2001	4	NA
2002	5	NA
2003	6	NA

Source:

USAID Contractors

Indicator/Description:

Number of assisted associations which become self-sustainable

Comments:

BSO sustainability is evaluated based on income generated sufficient to cover core operating costs. Starting with 1996, USAID helped the creation of new associations and assisted the already existing ones to become financially viable. These associations were guided in developing new services for their members, designing strategies to attract new dues' paying members, and in developing services for non-members. With AID support, some of the associations assisted have become self-sustainable succeeding to generate enough income to cover their operational costs and expand their operations.



## SO Text for SO: 186-014 A more competitive and market-responsive financial sector

Country/Organization: USAID Romania
Objective ID: 186-014
Objective Name: A more competitive and market-responsive financial sector

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

11% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
5% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
84% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

### Summary of the SO:

This SO contributes to the MPP and USAID goals of economic growth by promoting sound financial markets, essential to the proper functioning of a market economy. Pursuant to achieving this SO, the Mission had already financed the establishment of capital market institutions and associated regulatory oversight. Our current focus is on bank supervision, bank privatization, competition policy, fiscal policy, pension and insurance reform, corporate governance, privatization and capital markets regulation.

USAID's banking supervision program strengthens the National Bank of Romania to conduct on-site and off-site examinations of both state and private banks, enforce prudential regulations, and address the needs of problems banks. It has also provided essential guidance in the privatization of state banks. The program enhances the capacity of the Competition Council and its implementing arms to properly carry out its anti-monopoly mandate. U.S. Mission advisors collaborated with the GOR and other donors to continue the progressive tax regime, which will contribute to a more positive investment climate. Treasury advisors directed a pilot program with the GOR mailing of forms and centralizing processing in a judet, successfully reducing burden and improving compliance. The pilot increased filings by more than 40% with a significant increase in tax paid. Treasury advisors have provided sound debt management advice. The year 2000 signaled the reentry of Romania into the foreign debt market with an improvement in terms of maturity and rate. Cutting across intermediate results, volunteers have rendered services to support pension reform, and provide guidance relevant to financial sector legislation, including being instrumental in an effort to enact the emergency ordinance governing private pensions.

#### Key Results:

This SO's major accomplishments have revolved around improvements in prudential banking regulation and the development of a formal progressive enforcement action program enabling the NBR to effectively manage problem bank situations such as Banca Turco-Romana (BTR), Columna, Creditbank, and Bancoop. Added to this is the improvement of transparency through the publication of aggregate banking statistical information. The progression of ownership in private hands has continued to improve. Consistent with the revised framework, the key intermediate results are as follows: improved policy, legal and regulatory environment, and financial market-place infrastructure developed.

The Mission made significant progress in the continuing enhancement of the progressive tax regime, which is having a positive impact on both domestic and foreign investment decisions.

USAID and FSVC Advisors: (1) played key role in the process of building the consensus needed to pass the private pension emergency ordinance; (2) initiated a process to begin the strategic planning to implement the universal pension system; (3) continued to assist in upgrading both actuary skills and data collection capacity with the insurance sector.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The Mission portfolio produced additional forward progress. The Competition Council continued to make market reliant decisions consistent with competition policies and competitive markets. Greater competition will strengthen the economy, increasing demand for financial services. The program assisted the GOR in continuing a progressive tax regime with reduced tax rates and a broader tax base. This should impact on the country's financial markets, as a reasonable, broad-based tax regime constitutes an important element in a market environment. More clarity, more process improvements, and fairness in the tax system should also induce movement from the informal to the formal sector. USAID banking advisors also assisted with the restructuring of Banca Agricola, provided training and on-site assistance in the area of Trading and Treasury instituting a risk-based supervision approach to this significant banking activity, and supported the NBR Supervision Department in developing a comprehensive and coherent off-site supervision program; also a key factor in risk based supervision. Risk-based supervision is an integral requirement of the Basle Core Principles of Effective Banking Supervision. The assistance of volunteers to enact the insurance and private pension laws will further foster the development of financial markets by increasing much needed liquidity, providing capital and promoting the development of financial instruments with longer maturities. More clarity, more process improvements, and fairness in the tax system should induce further movement from the informal to formal sector. Additional mail pilots should lead to standardizing this process countrywide.

The prospects for coming years appear good if the new GOR fulfills its campaign commitments to reform. In the legal area, we envision modification to the Company Law, including attention to corporate governance, which is a critically important element in viable market economies. Management corruption and the diversion of corporate assets at the expense of minority shareholders is a common problem throughout the region and must be addressed, if public confidence in market economies is to be secured.

This legislation should have a salutary effect on the capital markets and foreign investors. The securities law is also expected to be redrafted because the securities commission (CNVM) has established many norms for guiding the development and conduct of capital markets over the past several years. Finally, recently enacted insurance and private pension laws will allow these sectors to fully develop as important financial intermediaries.

In terms of improvements in financial infrastructure, we anticipate additional bank privatization by the end of 2001, given GOR commitment to this endeavor. The continued privatization should curb “directed lending” and improve bank efficiency to acceptable standards. Plans are in motion to privatize Banca Agricola and BCR by the end of 2002. Banking supervision capacity will increase sector transparency and efficiency, and generally ensure NBR’s capability for overseeing the sector’s restructuring and improved management to avert another banking crisis. In the tax and finance administration area, attention will focus on improving forecasting, budget and debt management, and electronic payments systems through the establishment of a Project management unit (PMU) for the Treasury function of the Ministry of Finance. Further development of a secondary market for government securities is critical in supporting the needs of financial intermediaries; commercial banks, insurance companies, and pension funds.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The program will continue on its current initiatives with additions to promote privatization, financial liquidity, and transparency including corporate governance, increase prudential regulation and oversight, as well as efforts to encourage foreign direct investment.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The Mission supports the IMF and the World Bank closely in implementing their structural adjustment measures with the bank privatization as a good example. The Mission works in tandem with the World Bank in the banking sector and to promote pension reform. USAID cooperates with EU-PHARE in providing complementary support for accounting reform, including via the bank supervision program the implementing IAS for the banking sector. The Mission and US Treasury supports the new MOF School of Public Finance by supplying functional training.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

KPMG Consulting/Barents Group, Federal Trade Commission/DOJ, U. S. Treasury, OECD, and the Financial Services Volunteer Corps.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more competitive and market-responsive financial sector

Objective ID: 186-014

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 14.1 Strengthened Private Banking Sector

Indicator: Percentage of banking assets in state hands

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1997(B)	NA	100
1998	NA	71
1999	NA	49
2000	40	37
2001	30	NA
2002	20	NA
2003	10 **	NA

Source:

National Bank of Romania

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of banking assets in state hands

Comments:

\*\*Reducing state-owned assets below 10% may be difficult since European governments have shown a preference for owning a portion of bank assets.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more competitive and market-responsive financial sector

Objective ID: 186-014

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 14.2 Improved legal and regulatory framework for the financial sector

Indicator: Passage of a set of key reforms that enhance the consistency of the Financial Sector legal framework\*\*

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent completed

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	20
1998	NA	30
1999	NA	40
2000	60	50
2001	80	NA
2002	90	NA
2003	100	NA

Source:

State Ownership Fund, Ministry of Finance, Bucharest Stock Exchange, RASDAQ Market (OTC)

Indicator/Description:

Key reforms that enhance the consistency of the Financial Sector legal framework

Comments:

The targeted laws include: Privatization Law, Company Law, Securities Law, Collateral Law, Foreign Investment Law, Bankruptcy Law, Property Law, and Competition Law. The calculation of the indicator is based on the formula = (Number of passed laws) : (Number of total laws) x 100%.

## SO Text for SO: 186-015 A more economically sustainable and environmentally sound energy sector

Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Objective ID: 186-015

Objective Name: A more economically sustainable and environmentally sound energy sector

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

30% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
10% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
50% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

### Summary of the SO:

USAID's energy program promotes competition, private sector participation, compliance with EU standards and supports multilateral lenders' efforts. The Mission's assistance emphasizes restructuring and commercializing the power and gas sectors, as well as, supporting the creation of independent regulatory authorities. A know-how transfer took place through a partnership program for power regulatory agency, and an American regulatory commission, and between the Transmission System Operator and an American energy utility .

Technical assistance under the SECI umbrella promotes energy efficiency projects based on private financial schemes. USAID is working with the municipality of Oradea, following the Constanta pilot project, which demonstrated the feasibility of energy efficiency in municipal district heating.

#### Key Results:

Three intermediate results contribute to achieving this strategic objective: (1) share of electricity devolved from the state monopoly; (2) transformation of the National Regulatory Agency for Energy (ANRE) into a sustainable, regulatory body; and (3) improved energy efficiency. During FY 2000, the vertically integrated monopoly of CONEL was abolished, and the basic activities of the power sector (generation, transmission, and distribution) have been unbundled. The process of devolving to municipalities and other autonomous entities, and the unbundling of the activities' chain are intermediary steps to eliminate the monopoly and open doors for private investment. Without the decentralization, private investment would be unlikely. The share of electricity generated outside the vertically integrated monopoly CONEL increased, because the monopoly was removed, from 20%, to 100%, exceeding the 20% planned, creating conditions for investment opportunities. Therefore, the indicator of IR 1.5.2.1 was changed to measure the openness of the power market by monitoring the magnitude of the market share where the qualified consumers can choose their suppliers. This share increased from 10% (in 1999) to 15% (in 2000). The independence and capability of the new power regulatory body to issue secondary legislation for the electricity market is essential for opening the market. Through our program, the Agency's role in the sector increased and it has proved its capability to issue licenses and tariffs methodologies on a transparent basis. This process is critical to leveling the playing field, increasing the information flow and assuring equity for private investors. USAID program aimed to break CONEL's monopoly in power generation, transport and distribution separate activities that became effective in 2000, and now the total amount is provided by unbundled utilities. These utilities will be finally privatized. IR 1.5.1 was redefined to reflect these changes, and indicates the number of power distribution companies privatized in the coming years. The energy efficiency program helped consulting companies develop energy efficiency measures, which resulted in proved savings of approximately \$10 million, compared to \$4 million planned.

#### Performance and Prospects:

A set of IR's, similar to the power sector, is proposed for the gas sector too. USAID assistance has enabled CONEL and entities derived from it to develop a new market structure, through unbundling and asset privatization, improved financial and accounting systems, and preparing grid codes and other standards. The Mission financed a white paper that clarifies the status of energy legislation and provides the framework for rationalizing inconsistent laws, and identifies further improvements in the existing secondary legislation related to technical and commercial codes.

A major step was taken as the Mission supported the Romanian Agency for Regulations in the Energy Field (ANRE) to establish a permanent, independent regulatory authority. This body has produced a regulatory framework that will accelerate industry restructuring and attract capital. ANRE's improved capability and legitimacy has enabled a more active role, including its design of measures to open segments of the electricity market and establish new, transparent rules for participation in this market. It has also succeeded in introducing clear prices both for commercial and household customers, which is essential for efficient operation of the power market.

In this respect, Romania is the leader among the Stability Pact countries in electric power restructuring and market liberalization, having legally separated CONEL, instituted a regulated third-party access system, established a competent regulator, developed a market operator (OPCOM) and liberalized 15% of the market to eligible customers.

Support through the regional Utility Partnership program, which included an agreement between Mississippi Power Company and the state electric power company in 1998, has continued through the Utility Management Institute program. The exchanges of information and workshops organized through these programs helped shape the Romanian power sector's efforts to restructure and commercialize its activities. Another Utility and Regulatory Partnership Program, through the US Energy Association (USEA), was developed to assist CONEL and ANRE in their restructuring and sustainability efforts, respectively.

Initially, the Mission's energy efficiency assistance focussed on developing a private market for consulting services. In 1999 USAID provided additional training in project financing and performance contracting to

more than 10 energy consulting companies. These companies undertook assessments and services for industrial customers, resulting in concrete savings amounting to \$ 10 million and also reduced pollution emissions. The Mission is shifting its energy efficiency emphasis to working a model project aimed at achieving energy savings in the district heating system in Oradea, as a continuation of a previous successful similar project in Constanta. This project has multiple features including making the city credit worthy. Technically, it will target district heating rehabilitation. The loans are expected to be financed by EBRD with possible private bank participation. This activity, an important element under the SECI Initiative, is in the feasibility study phase, so the jury is still out. If successful, it will be replicated in other Romanian towns, and possible in cities throughout the region. For this purpose, the Mission developed a project to select the best candidates for supporting future district heating and public lighting energy efficiency projects. The mission's program is compatible with the regional activities under SECI/Stability Pact, and under the Municipal Network for Energy Efficiency.

The GOR decision on CONEL's unbundling has put Romania on the path to open the energy sector to competition and private investment. We envision that structural changes will continue, state monopolies devolving more assets and the more participation from private, including American, investment will take place. Because Romania has the potential to be an energy exporter, we believe the sector's potential for private involvement is high. The regulatory body's initial successes should give confidence that transparency and fairness will become the norm. The measures in the energy sector go hand-in-hand with continued reforms throughout the economy. Other donors are also heavily engaged and need to accelerate actual implementation.

Romania plays a central role in the EU and US supported initiative to create a Competitive Balkan Electricity Market integrated with the Western European UCTE system by 2006. It is the largest market in the region, it is integrated with Hungary through a new 400kV transmission line, it is well-connected with Serbia and US-purchased electricity to Serbia this winter is being supplied through the Romanian interconnection, and it is a potential exporter of power to other countries as well as a possible venue for a regional information and accounting center. Romania is contributing to the SECI Teleinformation System Among National Dispatch Centers project that USAID is financing.

The mission strategy, that focuses on regulatory development and creation of a viable power market and independent transmission system operator, is consistent with the goal of a regional market, with harmonized institutional, tariff, and trading rules that meets EU Directive requirements.

In the energy efficiency area, the regional SECI objectives are being pursued through a combination of regional and mission funding. The approach tested by the first energy efficiency program (Constanta district heating rehabilitation) is being expanded to 4 additional cities, again using a combination of mission and regional funding. The hope is that given good results in Constanta, and recently, using the same pattern, in Oradea, where EBRD included these projects in its pipeline, the other donors and private financial operations will take up the opportunities for investment in district energy efficiency efforts. Again, with a combination of regional and Mission funding, the next 4 projects will be candidates for loan financing under a new energy efficiency revolving loan fund being implemented by World Bank with GEF funding. We should include mention of the interest expressed by the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank for the same projects.

Based on the success obtained in the power sector and on the signals provided by the former Government about its intention to move forward, the Mission decided approaching the gas sector with a program similar to the one developed for power.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The final results of both electricity and gas programs might be affected by the new Government' (formed after 2000 elections) approach, and the programs will be adapted accordingly.

#### Other Donor Programs:

USAID assistance participates in approximately \$300 million World Bank and EBRD loan preparation, to restructure the power sector and promote modernization and investment in the Romanian energy sector. EU-PHARE TA is being closely coordinated with USAID, in order to avoid overlap and enhance synergy in the overall assistance offered to the sector. A new energy efficiency fund intended for 2000, now scheduled for 2001, by the Global Environment Fund (GEF) could benefit from USAID's energy efficiency selected projects. USAID activities are part of the regional approach of the Stability Pact activities in the energy sector. A recent success, in which USAID was a part, was the signing of loans' agreements totaling



\$ 100 million between Transelectrica (the high voltage grid company) and EBRD for a project dedicated to the grid rehabilitation, and preparation for Union for Consumers and Transporters of Electricity (UCTE) interconnection. EU PHARE will provide a EURO 20 million grant for the same project.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

Current grantees and contractors include: Advanced Engineering Associated International (AEAI), Nexant, Electrotek Concepts, the U.S. Energy Association (USEA) and National Association for Utilities Regulators (NARUC).

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more economically sustainable and environmentally sound energy sector

Objective ID: 186-015

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 1.5.2.1 Private investment and share of independent generated electricity increased

Indicator: Market share of independent power (outside the state monopoly)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Power share in total annual MWh production. From 2001, openness of the power market.

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	0 %
1996	2 %	0 %
1997	3 %	3 %
1998	10 %	14 %
1999	20 %	20 %
2000	30 %	100 %
2001	15%	NA
2002	20 %	NA
2003	25%	NA

Source:

CONEL, ANRE, Ministry of Industry

Indicator/Description:

Independent power generated outside the state owned monopoly utility. From 2001, the eligible consumers' market share.

Comments:

Independent power production share shows the electricity market decentralization (either through CONEL's activities spinning-off or through new IPPs). From 2001, the indicator shows the share of the market where the eligible consumers can choose their suppliers.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more economically sustainable and environmentally sound energy sector

Objective ID: 186-015

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 1.5.2.2 Purchasing, licensing and access regulated by independent authority for power market

Indicator: Achievement of ANRE's financial sustainability

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	NA
1996	NA	NA
1997	NA	NA
1998	NA	NA
1999 (B)	50	50
2000	80	90
2001	100	NA

Source:

ANRE

Indicator/Description:

This indicator shows that the regulatory body can play the role of a neutral referee of the electricity market. This quality is based on its financial independence, ability to decide with no outside intervention on the specific issues, and existence of trained staff able to issue specific regulations. The TA for the sector helped ANRE to issue specific regulations, and trained the staff to be able to service the sector.

Comments:

In 2000, almost all ANRE cost were covered from sources outside central budget (fees for the services), Law 199/2000 stated the ANRE position under Prime Minister, and 8 main regulations were issued.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more economically sustainable and environmentally sound energy sector

Objective ID: 186-015

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 15.2.2 Purchasing, licensing and access regulated by independent authority for power market

Indicator: Achievement of ANRE's independence in decision-making

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Yes/No

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	NA
1996	NA	NA
1997	NA	NA
1998	NA	NA
1999 (B)	Yes	Yes
2000	Yes	Yes
2001	Yes	NA

Source:

ANRE

Indicator/Description:

This indicator shows that the regulatory body can play the role of a neutral referee of the electricity market. This quality is based on its financial independence, ability to decide with no outside intervention on the specific issues, and existence of trained staff able to issue specific regulations. The TA for the sector helped ANRE to issue specific regulations, and trained the staff to be able to service the sector.

Comments:

In 2000, almost all ANRE costs were covered from sources outside central budget (fees for the services), Law 199/2000 stated the ANRE position under Prime Minister and 8 main regulations were issued.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more economically sustainable and environmentally sound energy sector

Objective ID: 186-015

Approved:

Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 1.5.2.2 Purchasing, licensing and access regulated by independent authority for power market

Indicator: Achievement of ANRE's capability to issue specific regulations

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Yes/no

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	NA
1996	NA	NA
1997	NA	NA
1998	NA	NA
1999 (B)	No	Yes
2000	Yes	Yes
2001	Yes	NA

Source:

ANRE

Indicator/Description:

This indicator shows that the regulatory body can play the role of a neutral referee of the electricity market. This quality is based on its financial independence, ability to decide with no outside intervention on the specific issues, and existence of trained staff able to issue specific regulations. The TA for the sector helped ANRE to issue specific regulations, and trained the staff to be able to service the sector.

Comments:

In 2000, almost all ANRE costs were covered from sources outside central budget (fees for the services), Law 199/2000 stated the ANRE position under Prime Minister, and 8 main regulations were issued.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more economically sustainable and environmentally sound energy sector

Objective ID: 186-015

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 1.5.3 Improved energy efficiency

Indicator: Dollars saved as a result of energy efficiency projects

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: USD (millions)

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	0
1999	1	4
2000	6	10
2001	10	NA
2002	15	NA
2003	20	NA

Source:

energy companies assisted by USAID

Indicator/Description:

Indicates the net savings from energy efficiency projects designed or/and implemented by USAID-supported companies. The savings are measured by calculating pre-project / post-project costs as reported by assisted companies.

Comments:

Energy savings are accounted as result of the USAID assisted consultant companies activities and funded by IFI's, private investors, and specific funds (in \$ mil.).

## SO Text for SO: 186-016 Increased environmental management capacity to promote sustainable economic growth

Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Objective ID: 186-016

Objective Name: Increased environmental management capacity to promote sustainable economic growth

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

25% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
5% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
5% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
30% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
5% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
30% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

### Summary of the SO:

This SO is designed to enable Romanian protection of its natural resources, with a specific focus on reduction of greenhouse gases and the preservation of its resources. USAID assistance builds both public and private management capacities to address critical constraints to sustainable development and facilitates urgently needed environmental investments. Assistance in drafting and implementing environmental policies, laws and regulations includes advancing the polluter pays concept and promotes fair and equitable approaches to ensure compliance. Environmental improvements directly benefit the health of local

populations, provide for the rational management of natural resources and energy, and are directly linked to the sustainability of economic development in emerging market economies.

Activities were directed to both national and local environmental protection authorities (EPAs) and included training and direct technical assistance for local demonstration projects. Assistance has also been provided to facilitate access to financing sources for environmental investments. The direct beneficiaries are the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection, county-level Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA's), targeted industries and municipalities, and non-governmental organizations working in the environmental sector.

#### Key Results:

Three intermediate results have contributed to the achievement of this objective: (1) improved environmental resource management; (2) enhanced environmental legal authority; and (3) increased environmental sector financial sustainability. Training and institutional development (IR1) of local environmental authorities were critical to improving environmental compliance and participating in international efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and risk of Global Climate Change, a key US environmental objective. Assistance in developing a comprehensive package of environmental laws and regulations, in compliance with developed countries' legislation, has facilitated and contributed to the self-sustainability of the sector (IR2). Romania's capacity for sustainable environmental improvement was also enhanced by USAID support, through the development, promotion and implementation of new legal and regulatory acts on "self-financing"(IR3).

#### Performance and Prospects:

USAID technical assistance and training have helped to build critical skills in the environmental sector, to develop institutional capacity, and to establish key policies to address critical environmental issues.

USAID technical assistance leveraged a EURO45 million grant from EU's Instrument for Structural and Policy Pre-Accession (ISPA) funds covering 75% of a water infrastructure project in the municipality of Braila. The grant will be used for the construction and extension of its waste water treatment plant and the sewerage system. Upon implementation, the project will have major benefits for the local population, helping to reduce the incidence of water-inflicted infectious diseases and the pollution discharged in the Danube river.

USAID also organized a wide array of environmental training activities, to support both national and local government and environmental businesses improve management and increase public awareness and participation. Support included helping to establish a graduate program in environmental management at the Technical University in Cluj, the only such program in Romania. Managers attending the Cluj program have adopted new environment management programs and practices for various industries, which have resulted in cleaner processes and important cost savings. At the same time, a series of regional Global Climate Change seminars was started, to raise awareness of Romanian, Bulgarian and Macedonian decision makers in aspects related to their economies' impact on climate change and the importance of active participation in international climate change dialogue and conventions.

Through technical assistance, training and equipment, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) project has been helping local governmental environmental agencies and industries in managing environmental information and improving the quality of the Cris rivers. The Program involved support of capital and operational improvements to specific wastewater discharge sources, such as the Oradea waste water treatment plant. These activities are resulting in cleaner production and reduction of transboundary pollution in the Danube River Basin with important impact on the protection of its bio-resources and the public health.

Through the ECOLINKS Regional Project, USAID builds the capacity of businesses and municipalities to develop market-based solutions to urban and industrial problems. So far, 26 Challenge Grants (amounting to \$1.1million) were issued in Romania for implementation of projects in environmental management systems, waste management, cleaner production, and energy efficiency areas. By using water, energy and



other input resources more efficiently, businesses and municipalities can both save money and improve the environment.

Also, under USAID's Stability Pact effort/the Regional Infrastructure (RI) Program, training is being provided for Romanian municipalities and water companies in preparing engineering and financial analyses to support efforts to secure loans and grants for water and wastewater projects and implementing and operating projects once these are financed.

As a result of cooperation between USAID and the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection (MWFEP), Ministerial Orders 541 and 524/2000, for implementing modern environmental inspection and air quality monitoring procedures, have been adopted. These Orders, as well as other regulations for managing certain waste, which have also been developed with USAID support, are essential to Romania's candidacy to the EU.

USAID continued its support to the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection in developing and promoting a self-financing law, to provide additional funding for local EPAs. As a result, Environmental Law 137/1995 was modified, to allow local EPAs to use part of the fees for services they provide, for institutional development. Also, Law 73/2000 on the National Environmental Fund was approved by Parliament in May, 2000. Resources collected through this Fund will be used to implement critical projects listed in the National Environmental Action Plan and the Government's mid-term strategy on environment. Assistance continues to help insure the Fund's transparency and accountability.

One of USAID's approaches to working constructively with Romanians on environmental and economic sustainability has been the publication of the Directory of Financing Sources for Environmental Investments in Romania. By providing relevant information to municipalities and companies for accessing these financial sources, the publication has contributed to USAID's objectives and helped Romania achieve its environmental goals. To keep it current, the Directory was put on the MWFEP and Romanian - American Capital Trade and Development web pages ([www.mappm.ro](http://www.mappm.ro) and [www.ractdg.ro](http://www.ractdg.ro), respectively).

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Assistance to Romania will concentrate on increasing the capacity of national and local authorities to execute laws and regulations to improve the environment and to continue to seek ways to incorporate all stakeholders in environmental rule-making and implementation. The focus will be on identifying those areas which have the greatest potential for positive results for the economy, public health and the environmental organizations' efforts, through facilitating immediate investments, while building the institutional and policy frameworks to support longer-term private sector involvement.

#### Other Donor Programs:

USAID's technical assistance is an excellent model of complementing World Bank, EU ISPA and EBRD investment loans to improve local water management systems and pollution prevention investment at selected enterprises. EU Phare has designated between 20-26% of the total ISPA and SAPARD funds for environmental infrastructure to Romania. If fully mobilized by Romania, these sources could provide an additional \$ 150-200 million per year in grants to build environmental infrastructure over the next 6 years. At the same time, the Danish EPA identified funds for project preparation in district heating and municipal wastewater plants, and the Netherlands has expressed interest in Joint Implementation programs.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Current grantees and contractors include International Resource Group (IRG), Chemonics International, Institute for International Education (IIE), and Metcalf and Eddy.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased environmental management capacity to promote sustainable economic growth

Objective ID: 186-016

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 1.6.1 Management operations strengthened

Indicator: Dollars saved as a result of pollution prevention projects

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: \$ (thousands)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	86	86
1998	200	422
1999	480	480
2000	600	737
2001	800	NA
2002	1000	NA
2003	1200	NA

Source:

Pollution Prevention Center/EAPS/EcoLinks

Indicator/Description:

As measured by net savings resulted from implementation of pollution prevention projects implemented by companies receiving USAID-sponsored technical assistance.

Comments:

Actual year 2000 data resulted from savings achieved at the following companies and utilities assisted by USAID, ASTRA, RAJAC, and SIDEX.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased environmental management capacity to promote sustainable economic growth

Objective ID: 186-016

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 1.6.2 Environmental legislation and policies developed

Indicator: Improved regulations issued

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of Laws/Regulations adopted

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	NA	0
1999	5	5
2000	10	10
2001	12	NA
2002	14	NA
2003	16	NA

Source:

Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environment Protection (MWFEP)

Indicator/Description:

Laws/regulations adopted between Oct. 1999 - Sept. 2000

Comments:

The laws/regulations adopted, with USAID support, are the following:

- MWFEP Order 811/99 on Auditing Process in the Water Sector;
- MWFEP Order 965/99 on Certification of R&D Institutions in the Water Sector;
- Environmental Fund Law 73/2000;
- Environmental Law 137/95, modified and republished in 2000;
- Govt. Decision 173/2000 on PCB Mgmt. and Control;
- Govt. Decision 497/2000 relating to methodologies for incentives for local EPA employees;
- MWFEP Order 340/2000 on Tariffs for EPA Services;
- Govt. Decision 472/2000 on Water Quality Protection;
- Govt. Decision 143/99, republished in 2000, on Excises on various types of fuels;
- Emergency Ordinance 78/2000, on Waste Management.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased environmental management capacity to promote sustainable economic growth

Objective ID: 186-016

Approved: Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Result Name: IR 1.6.3 Environmental sector financial sustainability increased

Indicator: Institutional Cost Retention

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	0	0
1998	10	0
1999	10	0
2000	20	35
2001	40	NA
2002	45	NA
2003	50	NA

Source:

MWFEP

Indicator/Description:

Measured by the ratio between the EPA collection of environmental services fees and the local EPA budget allowed from national budget.

Comments:

Data refers to period April - September 2000 (EPAs collected fees for their services beginning with April 2000)

## SO Text for SO: 186-021 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making

Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Objective ID: 186-021

Objective Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
20% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
25% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
35% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
20% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

### Summary of the SO:

USAID democracy programs increase citizens involvement in the decision-making process by strengthening venues for public participation (non-governmental organizations, labor unions, political parties, and media) and by improving the effectiveness and accountability of government institutions (parliament, the executive, and the judiciary). The programs are also improving the environment in which citizens interact with the state, by fighting corruption and addressing regional stability. Three intermediate results contribute to achieve this objective: (1) increased effectiveness and accountability of the Romanian

leadership; (2) visible decrease in corrupt practices in the public sector; and (3) a strengthened democratic culture through stronger political party structures. As part of the strategy development process this year, SO 2.1 plans to review and improve existing indicators - which measure trends too far removed from the on-ground situation - so that they better reflect program achievements.

#### Key Results:

USAID's democracy assistance has helped Romania maintain a high level of political freedom, despite the difficult economic environment and the challenging regional context. Freedom House's index continues to rate Romania as 2.0 for political rights and 2.0 for civil liberties, unchanged since 1997-98. This index is a compilation of ratings for various factors contributing to political freedom, from elections to political parties and minority groups, and from freedom of expression to association rights, rule of law and corruption.

USAID programs in these areas contributed to the accomplishment of Romania's rating. As a result of USAID assistance, ten newspapers in six cities introduced managerial procedures such as the use of business plans, job descriptions and organization charts; media managers decentralized management such that editors share information and responsibilities and more authority is given to desk editors and field reporters. USAID's assistance in the area of court administration reform, in coordination with EU-Phare efforts for courts computerization, resulted in a decrease of backlogged court cases to 173,056 in June 2000, from 357,307 at the beginning of 1998.

However, corruption continues to be a major challenge to all sectors of Romanian society, as indicated by the decrease in Romania's rank (68th out of 90 countries) in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index. It is therefore critical to continue to address the endemic corruption within the government and the delays in the delivery of justice.

The strengthening of NGOs is key to achieving targets. USAID's assistance, through the Democracy Network Program (DemNet) that closed in November 1999, maintained Romanian NGOs at a level of 4.0 on the sustainability scale. During its final year, DemNet facilitated the development of 26 projects fostering community participation and responsibility in key areas such as environmental protection and community services for disadvantaged groups. The new umbrella partnerships program should address the sustainability of NGOs which contribute to achieving results under the SO.

#### Performance and Prospects:

In anticipation of the Romanian local and national elections scheduled in June and November 2000 respectively, USAID programs focused on strengthening political party organizations by providing training and technical assistance to young party leaders active in campaigns. U.S. training resulted in improved election-related and party organizing skills for 23 young party leaders. Sixteen of these became trainers in a series of intensive in-country summer election workshops, transferring a wide range of campaign and communication skills to other party activists. As a result of USAID assistance, local community-based unions, NGOs and churches developed issues-forums during election campaigns.

USAID continued to support labor unions as another vehicle for increasing citizens' participation in the decision-making process. Assistance to labor unions is focused on expanding transparency in the process of economic restructuring and is helping the process of economic transition by making unions full social partners in the decision-making process. The first Labor Resource Center opened in Bucharest in March 2000, with USAID funding. As a result of this assistance, construction workers unions developed a plan to monitor the black market in the construction industry, and called on the Government to increase its controls over the black market. USAID expects further measurable impact by the Center in helping leaders and members of the five major Romanian labor union confederations to engage policy issues raised by enterprise restructuring, in addition to traditional labor concerns such as negotiation of collective work agreements, health and safety problems at work, and salary adjustments. To facilitate wider access to such services for unions, two additional centers will be established outside Bucharest.

To address the weaknesses of the Romanian nonprofit sector identified by the NGO Sustainability Index, USAID funded a two-year "Romanian-American Sustainable Partnerships Umbrella Grants Program" in

May 2000. Through an open competition process, the program provides grants supporting partnerships between American and Romanian non-profit groups and institutions to implement activities that fall within USAID's strategic areas. Over the next reporting period, partnership sub-grants will result in deeper, stronger relationships between U.S. and Romanian NGOs that will improve local partners' organizational capacity, service delivery, and financial viability.

USAID's media assistance contributed to maintaining the rating for the civil liberties component of the World Freedom Index by developing newsroom management and improving media organization capacities to conduct investigative reporting, promote free expression, and overcome government restrictions on public information. USAID technical assistance helped the Romanian Audit Bureau of Circulation (RABC) to expand membership and gain new corporate members representing significant advertising revenue (e.g. Procter & Gamble, the largest advertiser in Romania). RABC produced strategic plans that included improving its Internet presence and services, providing market research, diversifying into other media (e.g. auditing outdoor advertising or Internet advertising), reducing the costs of audits, and increasing advertiser membership. USAID also developed an internship program for young Roma in journalism, with a focus on new coverage of issues important to the Roma community. As a result, young Roma journalists published articles in national dailies that examined the impact of electoral politics on the Roma minority and voting patterns of the Roma community. The professional quality of their work led to four Roma interns receiving job offers from newspapers where they served as interns.

As a result of USAID assistance, the Ministry of Justice introduced the concept of mediation in Romania as a vehicle for reducing the backlog of civil cases in the courts. Furthermore, fifty lawyers, professors and NGO representatives that received training in mediation began the process of establishing their own association. USAID assistance to the Superior Council of Magistrates resulted in a draft code of ethics for judges and prosecutors, which is likely to be adopted by May 2001.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

A period of assessment will be required for the Mission to respond to the recent change of Government in ways that help deepen and strengthen the democratic process in Romania. Mission is developing a cross-cutting anti-corruption strategy focusing on the constraints posed by the lack of fiscal and financial transparency in Romanian governing institutions. USAID assisted in developing policy options addressing minority rights that resulted in advocacy by political parties of positive changes for minorities in public administration reform. The Mission will seek opportunities to consolidate achievements by political party leaders, civil society groups and ethnic minorities in improving law and policy on minority rights. USAID is seeking ways to leverage other international donor support for Romanian strategies for development in the Roma community, a major criterion for EU accession. While reviewing assistance to Romanian initiatives supporting counterpart Serbian groups and institutions in light of political changes in Serbia, Mission will continue support for cross-border initiatives increasing regional stability. Finally, the Mission plans continued support for reform of political process that increases citizen access to decision-makers.

#### Other Donor Programs:

USAID's Rule of Law program leverages an 8 million Euro EU-Phare program providing technical assistance and equipment for MoJ reorganization and court administration reform. Anti-corruption activities are closely coordinated with EU-Phare and the World Bank. EU-Phare also provides assistance to civil society organizations, with a focus on citizen awareness and acceptance in accession-related policy areas.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Current grantees and contractors include IREX, Freedom House, the American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative, the National Democratic Institute, the International Republican Institute, ACILS/Solidarity Center, World Learning, and America's Development Foundation.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased, better-informed Citizens' Participation in Political and Economic Decision-making

Objective ID: 186-021

Approved: Country/Organization: Romania/ USAID

Result Name: SO 2.1 World Freedom Rating: Political Rights and Civil Liberties

Indicator: Global Rating of Political Rights and Civil Liberties

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Scale of 1-7, with 1 being the most free

Year	Planned	Actual
95-96	NA	partially free (4/3)
96-97	NA	free (2/3)
97-98	NA	free (2/2)
98-99	NA	free (2/2)
99-00	free (2/2)	free (2/2)
00-01	free (2/1.5)	NA
01-02	free (1.5/1.5)	NA
02-03	free (1.0/1.5)	NA

Source:

Freedom House Annual Survey

Indicator/Description:

The survey employs two series of checklists, one for questions regarding political rights and one for civil liberties. The political rights and civil liberties ratings are then averaged and used to assign each country an overall rating.

Comments:

Further improvement depends on the political and economic environment that will exist in Romania after the November-December 2000 national elections. The results of the June 2000 local elections clearly indicate a change in the political orientation of the country.



## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making

Objective ID: 186-021

Approved: Country/Organization: Romania/ USAID

Result Name: SO 2.1 Increased, better-informed citizens' participation in political and economic decision-making

Indicator: NGO Sustainability Index

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Scale of 1-7, with 1 indicating a very advanced NGO sector

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	3.6 (B)
1998	NA	3.8
1999	NA	4.0
2000	NA	4.0
2001	3.9	NA
2002	3.7	NA
2003	3.4	NA

Source:

USAID/EE/DG Annual Survey

Indicator/Description:

The index analyzes seven different dimensions of the NGO sector: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, sectoral infrastructure, and public image. Each dimension is scored on a scale from 1 to 7. Scores are averaged to obtain the overall value of the index.

Comments:

The Romanian NGO sector remains in a malaise. Although there were improvements in areas like the legal environment, advocacy, and public image, NGOs continue to experience financial and credibility or image difficulties with constituencies which has had a negative impact on the development of the sector's overall organizational capacity.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased, Better-informed Citizens' Participation in Political and Economic Decision-making

Objective ID: 186-021

Approved: Country/Organization: Romania/ USAID

Result Name: IR 21.2 Visible Decrease in Corrupt Practices in the Public Sector

Indicator: Corruption Perception Index

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: scale of 0-10, with 10 highly transparent and honest

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	3.44(B)
1998	NA	3
1999	NA	3.3
2000	3.5	2.9
2001	3.1	NA
2002	3.4	NA
2003	3.6	NA

Source:

Transparency International

Indicator/Description:

A measure of public perceptions of the degree of corruption among public officials as seen by business people, risk analysts, and the general public

Comments:

The downward trend (signifying increased corruption) indicates that, while the general public became more aware of corruption and the constraints it poses on economic growth and democracy, public pessimism increased due to the failure of the ruling coalition to curb corruption, despite a high profile, national anti-corruption campaign. Targets for future years have been adjusted due to the slippage in 2000.

## SO Text for SO: 186-023 More effective, responsive and accountable local government

Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Objective ID: 186-023

Objective Name: More effective, responsive and accountable local government

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
20% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
80% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

### Summary of the SO:

This SO contributes directly to the MPP goal of democracy and the strategy related to local government and decentralization in areas of legal sustainability and policy framework, democratic process, financial resources, municipal services and assets, and institutional support systems. Reported results reflect implementation of a comprehensive effort to bring about the devolution of power, responsibility, and fiscal authority to local governments in Romania. Romania's adoption of significant fiscal decentralization legislation has devolved upon local governments the power to manage their own financial affairs including preparation and adoption of budgets, setting rates and collecting local taxes and fees, and financing capital

investments. Local governments are trying to manage these new responsibilities. Direct beneficiaries are local officials who have received training to develop their skills in management and finance. Citizens of the targeted communities will benefit from improved services and in having an increased role in local decision-making. Local training institutions will benefit from an increase in their local government training capacity.

Implementation of enhanced local government management practices has been, in some situations, hobbled by lack of harmony between national administrative requirements and local practices. Implementation of program performance based budgeting lags significantly below expectations, (IR 2.3.3), mainly due to the lack of integrated accounting and budget software systems between the Ministry of Finance and sub-national government units. This problem will be addressed in the next LGA delivery order, to be initiated in July 2001.

#### Key Results:

Three intermediate results contribute to achieving this objective: 1) improved capacity of local governments to manage resources; 2) increased local government control over functions and revenue; and 3) increased revenues available for local governments. Mission programming supports the larger fiscal decentralization process which has been substantially defined and is being implemented nationally. Local governments are empowered to incur debt, and to finance and service debt for capital improvements from their own allocated budgetary revenue. While there has been an impressive increase of approximately 140% in the number of local governments obtaining credits, (IR 2.3.3.1), widespread application of this borrowing ability is slow. Because of legal impediments, a major constraint is the inability of local governments to establish commercial banking relationships. Local officials, with the support of their associations, have lobbied for necessary changes in the Public Finance Law, but the Ministry of Finance has refused to consider changes that, in its view, would weaken the central treasury system. Initiatives to bring about legislative and regulatory adjustments in this area will continue. Local efforts to implement program performance budgeting, (IR 2.3.1), first begun in 1998, and other reformed financial management systems, have not progressed at a satisfactory rate. Less than 50% of the planned target was achieved and, further, the number of LGUs that implemented program budgeting in 2000 decreased since 1999 by 33%. There does exist however a stable base of those local governments that have adopted and maintained a program budgeting system. Given the intensive level of training in the past year, and a redirection of direct implementation assistance in the next year, the prospects for increased adoption of enhanced fiscal management practices appear good. Local government control over functions and revenue increased approximately 100% from 1999, reflecting increased control over budgeted expenditures. (IR 2.3.2) While this is a very impressive trend, several structural issues need to be addressed. They include unfunded mandates, lack of predictability as to annually-established and changing norms, assignment of service delivery functions and transfers from the government. This situation is not likely to change until the national government recognizes that local government needs stability to adequately plan and prioritize the delivery of local services.

Program activities have strengthened the local government association sector in Romania so that associations (both new and old) are able to carry out an effective legislative program, provide a full range of professional services to their members and benefit from peer relationships with local government associations in the US and EE countries. These associations are working closely with the Ministry of Finance to clarify regulations and to smooth the introduction of the global tax system and its impact on municipalities. In the field of citizen participation, the program has opened more avenues, enhancing the ability of citizens to participate in local decision making and civic activity. The recent round of public budget hearings have been well attended with lively, incisive participation. The citizen information centers, a legacy of previous USAID efforts, have been sustained throughout the country, 45 in all, while being funded solely by the municipalities.

Local training capacity has been developed by engaging local practitioners, Romanian trainers, educational institutions, and NGOs, using project-developed and tested training material to improve the capacity of local governments to manage resources and engage citizens. Workshops and roundtable working groups consisting of finance directors, bankers, and other stakeholders produced a policy paper addressing the major impediments to the development of a municipal credit market and changes in local taxes and fees. Draft legislation proposals authorizing local governments to establish local banking relationships, and

establishing selective local tax relief and deferral provisions have been prepared and will be lobbied for adoption with the new government. Two national associations representing towns and communes, and several professional associations, have been organized. The associations have conducted workshops for their members, on a cost-sharing basis, and have demonstrated their ability to lobby for legislative change in order to improve local "voice" at the national policy level.

Program activities, during this reporting period, have identified proposed amendments to the Public Finance Law, Law on Local Taxes and Fees, and the Law on Internal Audit and Control. Selected local governments have demonstrated an ability to think strategically, especially in the area of economic development. While local governments have created opportunities for citizen participation, more emphasis on citizen participation is needed.

Local governments are responding to their new responsibilities and actively participating in Mission-sponsored training opportunities. Training and direct technical assistance is offered to city and county council members, local government officials, and to potential trainers in budget and public management, economic development, municipal credit, association development and citizen participation. In addition to providing assistance in drafting legislative framework changes, USAID provided training to local governments to familiarize them with implementing provisions of the new laws. USAID is cooperating closely with national and international financing institutions to help establish a functioning, market oriented municipal credit system in Romania.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The prospects for success in the SO are strong and wide reaching. The skill level in public management and in enhanced budgeting practices continues to rise among staff professionals and elected officials. Local governments have identified new sources of local revenue, improved capital improvement planning and have implemented tax assessing and collecting procedures. Associations have improved services and should become even more effective voices for their members. Despite the difficult economic climate, the more stable revenue stream should encourage donors and private lenders to look at municipalities as capable clients. The pressure from the people to be included, to see transparency and to assure accountability will also reduce corrupt practices. Generally, positive performance is most evident when assisting local governments in areas where they have independent power and existing authority to act. Changes which require action by the national government, or actions which require coordination between local and national authorities, are much more difficult. The move away from central control and dependency requires a change in mentality as it relates to concepts of self-governance. Elected executive authorities need to empower their appointed managers and employees to assume their role in local government administration by delegating responsibilities and holding them accountable for results-oriented delivery of public services.

Program focus has been on introducing successful practices in local public administration to elected and appointed local officials and developing a sustainable local training capacity. In the second year of the program, and with direct technical assistance, local governments are now positioned to implement best practices.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Implementation of budgeting and public management best practices will serve as the core of the program because it works directly on all three intermediate results. This activity creates pathways into other areas of the program: municipal credit, association building and citizen participation. The current LGA delivery order, implemented by RTI, will be completed by July 14, 2001. Mission has decided to extend the RTI/LGA delivery order an additional twelve months, as a critical bridge to our new strategy for Romania. The focus of programming activities, both in the twelve month extension period and the new Mission strategic plan, will be directed towards meeting the five democracy attributes of SO 2.3, with a strong connection to other Mission SOs, especially as they relate to delivery of municipal services, citizen participation, and economic development.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank is a complementary partner in establishing a municipal credit system. Likewise, EU-Phare and the UK Know How Fund are partners in contributing to local government development. The Mission recently signed a letter of cooperation with the Soros Foundation to extend our training and technical assistance more broadly particularly in the areas of budget and public management, economic development, and municipal credit.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

Research Triangle Institute

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More effective, responsive and accountable local government

Objective ID: 186-023

Approved:

Country/Organization: Romania/ USAID

Result Name: IR 23.1 Advanced capacity of local government to manage resources

Indicator: Creation, development and use of program performance budgets

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of local governments that have prepared program budgets

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	2
1997	2	7
1998	2	8
1999	24	18
2000	50	12
2001	15	NA
2002	25	NA
2003	25	NA

Source:

Research Triangle Institute

Indicator/Description:

Program budgets entail a budget process involving citizen participation, produces a usable management document accurately reflecting the policy intent of the local authority

Comments:

Mission did not meet the target in FY 2000 and, contrary to data reported for FY 1999, did not meet the target for the last reporting period. Therefore, the FY 2000 table corrects past year results.

The reported reduction in the actuals between 1999 and 2000, as well as the failure to meet the 2000 target, reflects the fact that LGUs do not have a standard integrated budget and accounting systems. In order to implement program budgets, and conform to national requirements as well, an LGU must maintain two budgetary systems, which is considered too complex and labor-intensive by most LGUs. A new activity to address this shortfall will be incorporated into programming that will be initiated in July 2001.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More effective, responsive and accountable local government

Objective ID: 186-023

Approved: Country/Organization: Romania/USAID

Result Name: IR 23.2 Increased local government control over functions and revenues

Indicator: Proportion of the budgets of local government units over which they have unrestricted authority

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of locally controlled expenditure in the budget

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	20
1996	25	26.4
1997	30	34.2
1998	35	35
1999	40	42
2000	45	82.5
2001	85	NA
2002	85	NA
2003	85	NA

Source:

Research Triangle Institute, Ministry of Finance

Indicator/Description:

Portion of budget expenditure over which the local authority has control

Comments:

As the results indicate, the impact of decentralization initiatives started to be realized at the end of calendar year 1999 and continued through this reporting period. The reported FY2000 results reflect control over expenditures, as to destination and amount. This percentage, reported by the MoF, represents a composite of all LGUs. Communes have virtually total control, county councils have less. Unfunded mandates, such as heating subsidies, to be paid out of own-source revenue, are included in the percentage reported for FY2000. If an adjustment is made for unfunded mandates, the percentages decreases. This IR might max out by September 2001 which is why our target is static through 2003 .



## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More effective, responsive and accountable local government

Objective ID: 186-023

Approved: Country/Organization: Romania/ USAID

Result Name: IR 23.3.1 Municipal financial resources for capital needs increased

Indicator: Number of municipalities borrowing for capital investment

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Municipalities or county councils

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	5
1997	5	10
1998	5	5
1999	5	5
2000	5	12
2001	15	NA
2002	25	NA
2003	35	NA

Source:

Research Triangle Institute, Ministry of Finance

Indicator/Description:

Municipalities borrowing from all sources

Comments:

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) records borrowings, by county, not by individual LGUs. If the statistics reflected individual LGU borrowings, the reported results would be higher.

## SO Text for SO: 186-032 Improve the welfare of children and women in Romania

Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Objective ID: 186-032

Objective Name: Improve the welfare of children and women in Romania

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
5% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
30% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
20% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
5% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
10% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
5% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
10% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
15% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

### Summary of the SO:

The SO is designed to address the effects of the communist pro-natalist policies, which included abandonment of children, high infant mortality and high maternal mortality. Activities develop community-based services for families and children to reduce dependence on institutionalization, expand access to, improve quality of, and increase demand for reproductive health (RH) services, and address health financing reform in order to assure funds for basic health (including RH) needs. USAID's strategy promotes improved systems and model programs, establishes standards of practice, and enhances transparency.

The USAID activity is on track in the target counties with decreased use of institutions and increased usage of community services by families for their children. Technical assistance through policy dialogue, human resource development and small grant disbursement were provided to stimulate change throughout Romania. In June 2000, national statistics from National Agency for the Protection of Children's Rights (NAPCR) reported 62,452 children residing in all types of institutions, a significant decrease from the 170,000 reported in 1990 and approximately 35,000 children receiving community adoption services. While USAID focused in three target judets, it has continued to support the seven partner judets in social work human capacity development. Use of contraception has increased ahead of projections, though upcoming projections are in line with performance to date and not previous projections. Abortion rates have declined correspondingly. The government moved forward with the expansion of a USAID health care cost containment/ quality improvement model ahead of plan, requiring an additional indicator for FY2002.

#### Key Results:

The overall child welfare (cw) situation has improved with a 24% decrease in the number of children in child centers in the three target counties (Cluj, Constanta and Iasi) between 1997 and December 1999. However this indicator can no longer be used. The GOR combined four previously separate agencies, creating a new total population of institutionalized children, including physically and learning disabled children. The population is significantly different and this indicator can no longer be tracked in a meaningful manner. The number of children in community-based services has increased by 179% from the baseline measure in 1997 through September 2000. Though slightly fewer children than targeted in R4 received community based services, this can be explained by: 1) children being served through prevention services (including financial support payments) which kept them out of the CW system entirely; and 2) targets were unreasonably high.

USAID programs implemented 15 CW services in each of the target counties providing alternatives to institutionalization, including crisis intervention, pregnancy counseling, HIV services, home-based counseling, and emergency needs funds. Through FY 2000 USAID activities provided service to 5,432 cases in community programs such as 102 families in maternal/child centers, 267 children reintegrated into their families, 1544 families with emergency assistance funds, 136 families recruited for domestic adoption, and 746 women receiving pregnancy counseling. US-based training of 58 CW leaders resulted in innovative programs throughout Romania. Through World Learning, 267 social workers have been trained, 15 small grants funded and modules developed for "distance" training of social workers. USAID funded task forces have developed a social worker Code of Ethics and foster care standards, now approved by the NAPCR and adopted into legislation.

USAID remains the lead donor promoting modern contraception as an alternative to abortion and ensuring access to quality services. From 1993 to 1999, use of modern contraception doubled from 14.5% to 29.5%. In FY2000, a 3.3% increase in use of modern contraception in the 3 target counties was observed. USAID has also funded the development of a national RH strategy. Local task forces established through USAID-funded programs facilitated extensive NGO, local government, and grass-roots involvement in the strategy development. USAID local activities expanded to a total of 10 counties. The Women's Health Coalition, a network of women's NGOs, maintains high visibility for RH issues through USAID-funded outreach.

USAID is also a lead donor in planning for more effective health reform, focusing on integration of RH services into primary care, use of international standards in health services to make health financing more transparent, and in planning for more appropriate allocation of health resources, especially through hospital cost containment.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The implementation of a community based, family-centered continuum of services is taking hold in the three target counties, demonstrating alternative services to local government, responsible for child welfare institutions. A mid-term evaluation concluded the activity had developed services that slow the rate of entry into, and accelerate movement out of, placement centers, and build the human capital needed to operate services that meet objectives. ProChild, an organization of approximately 100 USPVOs was organized by

USAID, and provides education, coordination and a list serve communication vehicle for sharing resources and information beyond Mission's target counties.

A network of rural social workers, providing services from prevention to re-integration is expanding because of the positive response of local officials six of whom have assumed responsibility for salaries, allowing the program to expand to other communes. Building on the success of the rural network, training is planned for local policy makers who are responsible for costs of institutionalized children, but unaware of alternatives or ways of supporting families in the community. With the GOR, USAID will focus on developing policies, procedures, a legislative analysis/ recommendations, standards for adoption and life skills, and an accurate data and quality of service system. USAID completed an assessment of the current data collection system and the design and implementation of a national tracking system remains an overarching need.

FY2000 presented tremendous challenges in RH. Because of limited funding and considerable chaos surrounding health reform, RH services were imperiled. The limited network of FP centers was nearly decimated after a lack of funding left physicians and nurses without salary for six months. A lack of specific regulation permitting general practitioners to provide FP services or dispense contraceptives left them believing it was "illegal." Herculean efforts by USAID and its implementers, plus the 1999 RH Survey (demonstrating 100% increase in use of modern contraception), stimulated unprecedented focus on RH and RH financing. The precarious nature of RH funding is now stabilized. FP services will become much more accessible because new regulations and legislation now establish, for the first time, that FP services and commodities can be provided by trained family doctors. The change permitted a USAID-organized pilot of a small network of rural Romanian dispensaries linked to a FP Center. Also, the Ministry of Health, for the first time, allocated funds for contraceptives, approximately half of which will be distributed free to poor women. In the pilot, services and contraceptives were provided, with an information system to support logistics needs and service statistics. A second pilot is planned, and continued training of rural providers should improve access dramatically. Contraceptive availability has improved, and a USAID-funded condom social marketing program will soon include oral contraceptives.

Access and quality of RH services have improved because approximately 411 family doctors and nurses, were trained in family planning and counseling in FY2000. In the same period, nearly half of those providers received follow-up training in pre- and post-natal care, menopause, STIs, breast/cervical cancer screening, etc. Management training of the same individuals began in September 2000, and extends into FY01. Efforts to institutionalize these training programs with the Romanian Institute for Post-Graduate Education will ensure sustainability. Over 350 pharmacists, another point of FP access, were trained in FP through a partnership with Howard University. A USAID-funded program that supports family life education trained 425 teachers in FY2000, and the program curriculum was approved by the Ministry of Education as the national standard. An HIV/AIDS program is underway to train high-risk groups in prevention, and to counsel those tested for HIV/AIDS. An effective healthy communities partnership developed interventions in domestic violence and STIs.

Financing for RH services was highlighted through a comprehensive assessment of the sources and uses of RH funds. This assessment was complemented by a cost-containment pilot initiated in FY1999, now recognized by the government as a critical method for reducing the growing proportion of hospital funding that threatens primary/preventive care. After a USAID-funded Summit on Health Reform, the Ministries of Health and Finance, College of Physicians, and Health Insurance House agreed to expand the cost containment pilot from Cluj to 23 hospitals as a foundation for health insurance reimbursements. The new government has embraced both the RH and health financing reform activities, and they are prominent in the new GOR strategy. If requested funding levels are not forthcoming, USAID will miss a significant opportunity to convert political will cost containment into comprehensive reform..

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Legislative analyses/technical assistance will be of critical importance as the GOR strives to meet EU accession requirements, focusing on transparency and decreasing corruption.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Donor coordination in the SO is consistent, influential, and coordinated with GOR priorities. In CW, the EU has provided 25 million Euros for technical assistance and to support county projects within the GOR strategy. The World Bank \$5 million loan is being dispersed, with no plan for another CW loan. The World Bank is active in social assistance and a minimum wage guarantee, which greatly effects CW. UNICEF plays a key role in facilitating child welfare policy development with approximately \$1 million annually. Approximately \$5 million was expended on health reform by the EU in FY2000, though the impact was low. Only limited programs will continue. The recently signed \$60 million World Bank Loan for health programs (primarily for equipment) will be a major influence in FY2001. UNFPA programs complement USAID's in RH, though the budget is only \$250,000.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:**

World Vision/Bethany Services, Holt International, Feed the Children, Johns Hopkins University PCS, US Centers for Disease Control, John Snow, Inc., Project Concern International, US Department of Health and Human Services, the American International Health Alliance, Howard University, several local NGOs.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improve the welfare of children and women in Romania

Objective ID: 186-032

Approved: Country/Organization: Romania/ USAID

Result Name: IR 32.2 Improving women's welfare

Indicator: Proportion of women who use modern contraception

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage - women aged 15-45

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	Baseline	14
2000 *	20	29.5
2001	32 **	NA
2002	34**	NA

Source:

National surveys performed by US Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the Romanian Institute of Mother and Child (1993), and the Romanian Public Health and Health Management Association (1999)

Indicator/Description:

Percentage of women in union of reproductive age reporting use of modern contraception

Comments:

Data from 1999 national reproductive health survey demonstrates that Mission exceeded the FY 2000 target.

Although there is no national data for 2000, a limited survey in the three target counties demonstrated a 3.3% increase in use of modern contraception.

NOTE: National Surveys were conducted in 1993, 1996 and 1999. Plans are being made for a limited survey in 2002 to update statistics on indicators, but for 2001, the rate of abortion according to national statistics will be used as a proxy for the above indicator.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improve the welfare of children and women in Romania

Objective ID: 186-032

Approved: Country/Organization: Romania/ USAID

Result Name: IR 32.1 Decrease dependency on institutions

Indicator: Number of children in institutions in three target judets

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of children living in child placement centers in the three target judets

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	3992
1998	NA	3204
1999	3355	3018
2000	3000	NA
2001	2682	NA
2002	2092	NA
2003	Program completed	

Source:

National Agency for Child Protection Monitoring Data

Indicator/Description:

Comments:

This indicator will no longer be used due to a structural change in government organization that combined four previously separate agencies and created a new population of institutionalized children, including physically and learning disabled. The population is significantly different from the one initially identified by the indicator and this indicator can no longer be tracked in a meaningful manner. The Mission new strategy that will be designed in FY01 will include new indicators to measure performance in child welfare area.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improve the welfare of children and women in Romania

Objective ID: 186-032

Approved: Country/Organization: Romania/ USAID

Result Name: IR 32.1 Decrease dependency on institutions

Indicator: Number of children served by community-based child welfare services in three target judet

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of children using community-based services

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	1159
1998	NA	1555
1999	3108	2704
2000	3308	3238
2001	3600	NA
2002	4000	NA

Source:

National Agency for Child Protection Monitoring Data

Indicator/Description:

Comments:

The actual level reported for 1999 should have been 2704 instead of 3309 because Mission mistakenly included children who had received in-family services for example financial support and counseling which is not, in fact, a community-based service. Data for other years did not include revention services.

The planned targets for FY 01 and FY 02 have been revised downward to reflect more realistic targets in the next two reporting periods. In FY 2000 Mission achieved a increase in the use of community-based services over FY 1999 which significantly exceeded the national increase in the use of these services.

This data was obtained from the monitoring unit of the National Agency for the Protection of Children's Rights (NAPCR) and cross checked with data from the project implementor.



## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improve the welfare of children and women in Romania

Objective ID: 186-032

Approved: Country/Organization: Romania/ USAID

Result Name: IR 32.2 Improving women's welfare

Indicator: Rate of abortion per 1,000 women aged 15-44

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-45)

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	Baseline	116.6/1000
1996	NA	90.2/1000
1999*	54/1000**	51.8/1000** 77.6/1000 (adjusted)
2001	50**	NA
2002	48/1000**	NA
2003	46**	NA

Source:

Romanian National Center for Health Statistics (RNCNS)

Indicator/Description:

Abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age - official government statistics, excluding abortions done privately

Comments:

\* Reported in FY2000

\*\* In years where national survey data on use of modern contraception is not available, abortions per 1,000 can be used as a proxy for use of modern contraceptives. For FY 2000 to 2001, Mission is using this proxy. The abortion data must be interpreted with care. While the source is official data from the Romanian National Center for Health Statistics, and it does not include all abortions. Some abortions continue to be performed in unsafe, non-clinic environments and thus, are not reported in the national statistics. Also, since 1995, more private clinics providing abortion services have opened, and this data is not reported in the official statistics. The 1999 National Reproductive Health Survey indicated that approximately 1/3 of abortions are now done in private clinics. If the RNCNS data is adjusted to include estimated private services, the present abortion rate is approximately 77.6/1,000. Using this estimate instead of the official statistics, the estimated reduction in induced abortions is approximately 39/1000 women of reproductive age.

## SO Text for SO: 186-042 Cross cutting programs

Country/Organization: USAID Romania

Objective ID: 186-042

Objective Name: Cross cutting programs

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
5% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
7% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
3% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
5% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
5% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
5% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
5% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
1% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
9% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
5% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
5% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
2% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
8% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
10% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
10% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
5% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
5% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
5% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

### Summary of the SO:

This SO supports the U.S. Mission's MPP goals of economic development and democracy and human rights. It promotes human capacity development in all sectors, fostering synergies across SOs. Since a significant portion of our portfolio operates at the local level, the Mission's participant training targets most of the counties, providing leaders and professionals from several disciplines with the means and opportunities to upgrade performance. It buttresses the technical assistance provided through other mechanisms and helps to unify the vision of local officials on the economic reform. The SO also integrates other cross-cutting themes, including measures for labor redeployment of employees from downsized enterprises and local economic development in areas hardest hit by restructuring, services to link

Romanians educated in the United States with jobs in Romania, and Women In Development. This SO also supports cross-cutting initiatives which are perceived as targets of opportunity. During the past year these special initiatives included follow up training for Romanian professional groups and decision makers involved in the assistance of the elderly and the handicapped. The TRANSIT project and the Ron Brown Fellowship Program (administered by USIS) provide the mechanisms to improve skill levels and expose Romanians to new techniques and ideas. An IREX "Return to Romania Project" encourages the return of Romanians who studied in the United States. The Department of Labor Redeployment/Local Economic Development (LED) Project is helping the GOR and its specialized Agency for Redeployment and Vocational Training retain and re-employ persons displaced by industrial downsizing and create business and labor opportunities for people in the most economically depressed regions.

#### Key Results:

As a mechanism to provide cross-cutting support to all other strategic objectives, results under SO 4.2 are being tracked and measured through IRs and indicators in other SOs. Training impacts are hence covered in other sections of this R4. The TRANSIT participant training project successfully implemented 87 training programs, of which 23 were U.S.-based training events, 11 were third-country, and 53 were in-country training. Using these three training venues, a total of 2,203 people were trained during the last year.

Key results in the "Return to Romania Project (RTR)" include developing a database listing interested Romanian graduates and postgraduates of U.S. universities and potential employers and begin linking and promoting activities. IREX has also created a local Alumni Resource Center, which provides literary and electronic career development resources to Romanian returnees. Entrepreneurial Grants have been made available under the Small Grants competition for RTR participants to jump-start their new businesses, distribute marketing materials, and/or provide professional training. A newsletter is distributed by email and posted on the RTR web site monthly. A highly successful job fair was held in Bucharest on July 5, 2000 as part of the Romanian Youth Forum. As a result of this activity and other consulting and matching services provided by IREX, 38 returnees out of the total 45 registered got employment.

The Department of Labor has served 54,346 clients with job and business training (active measures), and have placed 13,456 in new jobs. The Small Grants Component has provided thirty-five communities with training and project grant funds. A business incubator was started in Baia Mare and a Transition Center opened in Galati.

#### Performance and Prospects:

The Mission's program has successfully trained leaders in child welfare, health, agriculture, private enterprise, democracy, energy, and environment. Participants in child welfare training developed the professional standards for foster care services and disseminated them in national conferences. These were later adopted as the basis for professional evaluation. A recipient of a small grant program developed and extended to rural areas the provision of services for elderly, putting his training to immediate use. A follow on activity/small grants program on health issues resulted in an early detection of cervical cancer screening program for one county of Romania. Large numbers of women are requesting testing. Agricultural policy was modified after U.S.-based agriculture training. Participant training has evolved from targeting only isolated individuals, to networks of influential decision-makers, to following-up with technical assistance and small grants to help put into play the new skills learned.

DOL activities include measures for displaced workers, such as employment and relocation support and retraining, small business consulting and assistance, business incubators, public employment, and local development activities. The project strengthens the Ministry of Labor's staff. The DOL project fielded a senior labor advisor who is addressing critical labor issues. The economic development activity has selected 28 additional communities for grants. The initial seven community grant programs have registered the following results: 2 new businesses; 5 businesses funded from revolving funds created under LED; \$21,500 of funding provided for SMEs; 11 firms benefited from consulting services; 44 new jobs created; 37 people completed training/retraining courses organized under LED; 6 of the 7 of these initial communities created local partnerships.

Under SO 3.2, three counties have demonstrated decentralized child welfare and women health best practices. One of these counties, Cluj, represented the pilot county for the integrated community development project. Twenty participants under this SO were exposed to similar challenges in Hungary and Poland. They established a Community Task Force and organized themselves into a community foundation. Shortly thereafter, the group submitted a project proposal and it was approved for funding by a Romanian development agency. One member of this group submitted, on behalf of his community, a small grant proposal for community development and was awarded the funding to implement it.

Under special initiatives two conferences were organized on "Corporate/Community Partnership" introducing ideas for social investments; the conferences' objectives were to further develop a sustainable civil society in Romania, by stimulating businesses to include ideas for social investment in their marketing strategies, in their culture, and in their public relations initiatives.

Key WID activities during this year included the design of a women's election advocacy strategy. This strategy, implemented by the Romanian Reproductive Health Coalition, will seek to include women's issues in the political parties' platforms.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Corruption was identified as a major to all sectors of the Romanian society. Thus, Mission intends to initiate a cross-cutting, anti-corruption program to address the lack of fiscal/ financial transparency in all sectors.

An additional cross-cutting theme will be developed in the area of information technology (IT) and telecommunication. Its focus will be on raising awareness, providing access and improving the legal and regulatory environment that promotes IT applications contributing to development of market economies and to the transition process to democracy.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank is the other key donor in the labor redeployment area and co-funded the USDOL project as well as provide \$8.5 million to fund active labor measures. The World Bank is currently designing a social protection loan which will include more active labor measures. USAID is exploring whether to phase out DOL assistance. All multilateral and bilateral donors have participant training programs. Another major donor in the labor redeployment area is EU, providing 60 million Euros for implementing the Enterprise Restructuring and Conversion (RICOP) program.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

World Learning/TRANSIT, USDOL, IREX

## **R4 Part III: Resource Request**

### **A. PROGRAM FUNDING**

The program is designed to underpin the newly elected GOR announced commitments towards continued economic reform measures, sustained efforts to deepen democracy and rationalize the social sector through establishing sustainable partnerships. It will prod in areas requiring change and where resistance has inhibited progress. The Mission will coordinate closely with the Stability Pact activities and major donor programs seeking to leverage more resources, while supporting the MPP goals of economic development and democratic strengthening. We have already fashioned programs coordinated with donors in policy reform implementation, agricultural production and export, local government strengthening and decentralization, energy restructuring and health reform. We expect existing linkages to strengthen while the Mission fosters partnering activities in anti-corruption, environmental investment and child welfare.

USAID has comparative advantages in providing relatively quick, sustained TA and training, enabling us to meet needs of partners and jumpstart larger donor programs. These advantages accrue where we have shown leadership and impact such as in trade/investment, micro/ small enterprise growth, local government, rule of law, NGO partnerships, women's health and child welfare. Funding over the period will exploit these advantages and produce a sustainable impact.

Romania will continue to play a strategically important role in eastern Europe and should be a strong partner with the U.S. Maintaining program levels at \$35 million will help ensure that economic growth and the reform process can be sustained.

During FY 2001, the Mission will formulate its new multi-year strategy. It will steer towards the highest potential impact areas, consolidating activities and preparing for the eventual decline in resources. The new strategy will frame the priorities and resource allocations. These allocations will conform to past performance and expected, high-impact future investments. Funding dedicated to private sector growth, improving competition, private financial services, value added in agriculture, energy privatization and environmental investment will amount to about 46% of the portfolio during the R4 period. Efforts to spur NGO partnerships, building a critical mass of forward thinking young political leaders, foster capable and responsive local governments will require about 19% of resources. Activities geared to improving primary care for women's health, expanding use of family planning and engendering community alternatives for orphans and disabled children will garner about 19%. Cross-cutting activities to link with the Stability Pact, address anti-corruption and information technology and telecommunications issues, provide targeted training for all strategic objectives, address local economic development in economic depressed zones and fund program support/ evaluations/ audits, will be about 16%.

The pipeline analysis finds the vast majority of program activities well within the forward funding guidelines. In fact, due to our program spread, the Mission has less cushion in some program areas than others.

### **OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET**

Operating expense levels for the reporting period reflect the Mission's needs for normal operations as well as the additional funding necessary to respond to two major events that will occur during this period: the relocation of the Mission's office in FY 01 and additional ICASS expenses due to the inclusion of DOS-funded Security Supplemental budget items in the overall shared ICASS budget.

The required O.E. budget level for FY 2001 is estimated at \$2,000,000. During the current fiscal year the Mission is planning to move into a new office space, which will require significant security enhancements, make-ready costs, new equipment and furniture, wiring/ installation of telephone and computer systems, and other related costs. Further, there will be costs associated with returning current office space to its pre-existing condition. FSN PSC salaries will increase during FY 01 by 28% in accordance with the local compensation plan approved this past spring. Also the Mission will fill additional administrative support staff positions. Costs associated with USDH transfers will be higher due to the unplanned departure of the

SDO Office chief last fiscal year and the need for filling this position during the current fiscal year. At its current OE level of \$ 2,000,000 for FY2001, the Mission can sustain operations and manage adequately assuming the planned relocation and security costs fall within the projected levels. If these costs become excessive then supplemental funding will be needed to maintain the required core operational costs.

The requested OE budget level for FY 2002 is \$ 1,809,300. This level will ensure normal operations required for the Mission as well as absorb the additional USAID/Bucharest's share of increased Post ICASS budget due to security enhancement costs being implemented by the State Department's Diplomatic Security program which will be under the funding responsibility of each ICASS Post. Further, the Mission will respond to the Agency program for major communications and systems upgrades that will enable new software and telecommunications capabilities to function seamlessly and reliably worldwide. This program will entail purchase of new servers, software, communication lines, and possibly very small aperture terminals (VSAT) to serve as backup communication options. Other normal cost increases include FSN salary and benefits increases, charges for utilities and office communications.

The requested OE budget level for FY 2003 is \$ 1,861,300. This level includes increases for recurring expenses such as utilities, rent, communications, etc.; equipment and furniture replacement; and normal increase in FSN salaries and benefits. Finally, there are two post assignment transfers and related costs included based on USDH end-of-tour rotations.

### **C. PERSONNEL**

The Mission staffing of 5 USDH, 9 USPSC and 43 FSNs, enables the proper oversight and management control for a \$ 35 million per year portfolio provided adequate support is available from RSC contracting and financial management staff. Mission does not anticipate any increase in these levels.

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)



**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request**

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

# ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

<b>COUNTRY:</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentall y sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>resource management</b>
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD									
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

**CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request**

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:										
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*			
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"	
SO 1:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 2:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 3:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 4:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 5:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 6:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 7:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 8:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
Total CSD	0	0	0				0	0	0	
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0	
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0	

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.



## FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.



## FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0

### FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: USAID/ Romania      (\$000)  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD (**)	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1.3. Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt	17,744	10,054	2,839	7,215				0	0	0		0	0	9,500	18,298
	17,744	10,054	2,839	7,215	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	9,500	18,298
SO 1.4 A More Competitive and Market Responsive Private Financial Sector															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	2,937	4,240		4,240				0	0	0		0	0	3,000	4,177
	2,937	4,240	0	4,240	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,000	4,177
SO 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	1,679	1,185		1,185				0	0	0		0	0	1,500	1,364
	1,679	1,185	0	1,185	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,500	1,364
SO 1.6 Increased Environmental Management Capacity to Promote Sustainable Economic Growth															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	389	1,428		1,428				0	0	0		0	0	1,000	817
	389	1,428	0	1,428	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,000	817
SO 2.1 Increased, Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Political and Economic Decision Making															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	5,547	4,751						0	0	0		0	4,751	5,000	5,298
	5,547	4,751	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4,751	5,000	5,298
SO 2.3 More Effective, responsive amd Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	3,010	2,715						0	0	0		0	2,715	5,000	725
	3,010	2,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,715	5,000	725
SO 3.2 Improved Welfare of Women and Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	6,454	7,367				337	2,000		150	50	4,830			8,500	5,321
	6,454	7,367	0	0	0	337	2,000	0	150	50	4,830	0	0	8,500	5,321
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	2,451	6,675		5,925				0	0	0			750	6,000	3,126
	2,451	6,675	0	5,925	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	750	6,000	3,126
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	40,211	38,415	2,839	19,993	0	337	2,000	0	150	50		0	8,216	39,500	39,126
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	40,211	38,415	2,839	19,993	0	337	2,000	0	150	50		0	8,216	39,500	39,126

### FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	22,832
Democracy	8,216
HCD	337
PHN	2,200
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	38,215
CSD Program Total	200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,415</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

(\*\*) Capacity building for health financing reform

## FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

**Fiscal Year:** 2002      **Program/Country:** USAID/ Romania      (\$ 000)  
**Approp:** AEEB  
**Scenario:**

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD (**)	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt	18,298	9,638	2,250	7,388				0	0	0		0	0	9,500	18,436
	18,298	9,638	2,250	7,388	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	9,500	18,436
SO 1.4 A More Competitive and Market Responsive Private Financial Sector															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	4,177	3,725		3,725				0	0	0		0	0	3,000	4,902
	4,177	3,725	0	3,725	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,000	4,902
SO 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	1,364	1,698		1,698				0	0	0		0	0	1,500	1,562
	1,364	1,698	0	1,698	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,500	1,562
SO 1.6 Increased Environmental Management Capacity to Promote Sustainable Economic Growth															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	817	1,250		1,250				0	0	0		0	0	1,000	1,067
	817	1,250	0	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,000	1,067
SO 2.1 Increased, Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Political and Economic Decision Making															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	5,183	4,443						0	0	0		0	4,443	5,000	4,626
	5,183	4,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4,443	5,000	4,626
SO 2.3 More Effective, responsive amd Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	725	2,250						0	0	0		0	2,250	1,500	1,475
	725	2,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,250	1,500	1,475
SO 3.2 Improved Welfare of Women and Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	5,321	6,300				1,050	2,000				3,250			8,500	3,121
	5,321	6,300	0	0	0	1,050	2,000	0	0	0	3,250	0	0	8,500	3,121
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	3,126	5,696		5,196				0	0	0			500	6,500	2,322
	3,126	5,696	0	5,196	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	500	6,500	2,322
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	39,011	35,000	2,250	19,257	0	1,050	2,000	0	0	0		0	7,193	36,500	37,511
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	39,011	35,000	2,250	19,257	0	1,050	2,000	0	0	0		0	7,193	36,500	37,511

### FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	21,507
Democracy	7,193
HCD	1,050
PHN	2,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	35,000
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

(\*\*) Capacity building for health financing reform

## FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: USAID/ Romania (\$000)  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt	18,298	9,638	2,250	7,388				0	0	0		0	0	9,500	18,436
	18,298	9,638	2,250	7,388	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	9,500	18,436
SO 1.4 A More Competitive and Market Responsive Private Financial Sector															
Bilateral		0		3,725											0
Field Spt	4,177	3,725		3,725				0	0	0		0	0	3,000	4,902
	4,177	3,725	0	3,725	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,000	4,902
SO 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector															
Bilateral		0		1,698											0
Field Spt	1,364	1,698		1,698				0	0	0		0	0	1,500	1,562
	1,364	1,698	0	1,698	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,500	1,562
SO 1.6 Increased Management Capacity to Promote Sustainable Economic Growth															
Bilateral		0		1,250											0
Field Spt	817	1,250		1,250				0	0	0		0	0	1,000	1,067
	817	1,250	0	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,000	1,067
SO 2.1 Increased, Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Political and Economic Decision Making															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	5,183	4,443						0	0	0		0	4,443	5,000	4,626
	5,183	4,443	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	4,443	5,000	4,626
SO 2.3 More Effective, responsive amd Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	725	2,250						0	0	0		0	2,250	1,500	1,475
	725	2,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,250	1,500	1,475
SO 3.2 Improved Welfare of Women and Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	5,321	6,300				1,050	2,000				3,250			8,500	3,121
	5,321	6,300	0	0	0	1,050	2,000	0	0	0	3,250	0	0	8,500	3,121
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral		0		5,196											0
Field Spt	3,126	5,696		5,196				0	0	0			500	6,500	2,322
	3,126	5,696	0	5,196	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	500	6,500	2,322
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	39,011	35,000	2,250	19,257	0	1,050	2,000	0	0	0		0	7,193	36,500	37,511
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	39,011	35,000	2,250	19,257	0	1,050	2,000	0	0	0		0	7,193	36,500	37,511

### FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	21,507
Democracy	7,193
HCD	1,050
PHN	2,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	35,000
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

## FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

**Fiscal Year:** 2003      **Program/Country:** USAID/ Romania      (\$000)  
**Approp:** AEED  
**Scenario:**

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD (**)	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt	18,436	10,880	2,750	8,130				0		0		0	0	9,500	19,816
	18,436	10,880	2,750	8,130	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	9,500	19,816
SO 1.4 A More Competitive and Market Responsive Private Financial Sector															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	4,902	3,025		3,025				0		0		0	0	3,000	4,927
	4,902	3,025	0	3,025	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,000	4,927
SO 1.5 A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	1,562	1,200		1,200				0		0		0	0	1,500	1,262
	1,562	1,200	0	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,500	1,262
SO 1.6 Increased Management Capacity to Promote Sustainable Economic Growth															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	1,067	1,250		1,250				0		0		0	0	1,000	1,317
	1,067	1,250	0	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1,000	1,317
SO 2.1 Increased, Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Political and Economic Decision Making															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	4,626	3,500						0		0		0	3,500	5,000	3,126
	4,626	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	3,500	5,000	3,126
SO 2.3 More Effective, responsive and Accountable Local Government															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	1,475	2,250						0		0		0	2,250	1,500	2,225
	1,475	2,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	2,250	1,500	2,225
SO 3.2 Improved Welfare of Women and Children															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	3,121	6,800				1,550	2,000				3,250			5,000	4,921
	3,121	6,800	0	0	0	1,550	2,000	0	0	0	3,250	0	0	5,000	4,921
SO 4.2 Cross-Cutting Programs															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	2,322	6,095		6,095				0		0		0		7,000	1,417
	2,322	6,095	0	6,095	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	7,000	1,417
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	37,511	35,000	2,750	19,700	0	1,550	2,000	0	0	0		0	5,750	33,500	39,011
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	37,511	35,000	2,750	19,700	0	1,550	2,000	0	0	0		0	5,750	33,500	39,011

### FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	22,450
Democracy	5,750
HCD	1,550
PHN	2,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

### FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	35,000
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

(\*\*) Capacity development on health financing reform

### Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org. USAID/Romania End of year On-Board								Total Sos	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2001 Estimate</b>	SO 1.3	SO1.4	SO1.5	SO1.6	SO2.1	SO2.3	SO3.2									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1						1	2	2		1				3	5
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	1		1			19	21	21
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	19	24	26
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	1	1			1	1	2	6	3						3	9
FSNs/TCNs	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	12	4					6	10	22
Subtotal	4	2	1	1	4	2	4	18	7	0	0	0	0	6	13	31
Total Direct Workforce	5	2	1	1	4	2	5	20	10	0	2	0	0	25	37	57
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	5	2	1	1	4	2	5	20	10	0	2	0	0	25	37	57

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

TABLE ROMANIA03R2B\_WF

### Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org. USAID/Romania End of year On-Board								Total Sos	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2002 Target</b>	SO1.3	SO1.4	SO1.5	SO1.6	SO 2.1	SO2.3	SO3.2									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1						1	2	2		1				3	5
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	1		1			19	21	21
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	19	24	26
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	1	1			1	1	2	6	3						3	9
FSNs/TCNs	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	12	4					6	10	22
Subtotal	4	2	1	1	4	2	4	18	7	0	0	0	0	6	13	31
Total Direct Workforce	5	2	1	1	4	2	5	20	10	0	2	0	0	25	37	57
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL WORKFORCE</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>57</b>

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

TABLE ROMANIA03R2B\_WF



### Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org. USAID Romania End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2003 Target</b>	SO 1.3	SO 1.4	SO 1.5	SO 1.6	SO 2.1	SO 2.3	SO 3.2									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1						1	2	2		1				3	5
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	1		1			19	21	21
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	19	24	26
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	1	1			1	1	2	6	3						3	9
FSNs/TCNs	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	12	4					6	10	22
Subtotal	4	2	1	1	4	2	4	18	7	0	0	0	0	6	13	31
Total Direct Workforce	5	2	1	1	4	2	5	20	10	0	2	0	0	25	37	57
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	5	2	1	1	4	2	5	20	10	0	2	0	0	25	37	57

### Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org. USAID/Romania End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
<b>FY 2003 Request</b>	SO 1.3	SO 1.4	SO 1.5	SO 1.6	SO 2.1	SO 2.3	SO 3.2									
<b>OE Funded: 1/</b>																
U.S. Direct Hire	1						1	2	2		1				3	5
Other U.S. Citizens								0							0	0
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN								0	1		1			19	21	21
Subtotal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	0	0	19	24	26
<b>Program Funded 1/</b>																
U.S. Citizens	1	1			1	1	2	6	3						3	9
FSNs/TCNs	3	1	1	1	3	1	2	12	4					6	10	22
Subtotal	4	2	1	1	4	2	4	18	7	0	0	0	0	6	13	31
Total Direct Workforce	5	2	1	1	4	2	5	20	10	0	2	0	0	25	37	57
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	5	2	1	1	4	2	5	20	10	0	2	0	0	25	37	57

# USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

<b>Mission:</b>	USAID/Romania	please fill in mission name
-----------------	---------------	-----------------------------

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
<b>SMG - 01</b>	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
<b>Program Mgt - 02</b>				
<b>Project Dvpm Officer - 94</b>	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
<b>EXO - 03</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Controller - 04</b>				
<b>Legal - 85</b>				
<b>Commodity Mgt. - 92</b>				
<b>Contract Mgt. - 93</b>				
Sector Management				
<b>Agriculture - 10 &amp; 14</b>				
<b>Economics - 11</b>				
<b>Democracy - 12</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Food for Peace - 15</b>				
<b>Private Enterprise - 21</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Engineering - 25</b>				
<b>Environment - 40 &amp; 75</b>				
<b>Health/Pop. - 50</b>				
<b>Education - 60</b>				
<b>Total</b>	5	5	5	5

**GDOs:** If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.  
**RUDOs:** do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.  
remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/ Romania</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>Estimate</b>		<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>Target</b>		<b>FY 2003</b>	<b>Target</b>	
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.5	FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0		0	0		0	0		0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	216		216	245		245	255		255
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	216	0	216	245	0	245	255	0	255
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	94		94	94		94	94		94
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	8.8		8.8	0		0	0		0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	6.8		6.8	6.8		6.8	6.8		6.8
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	** Payments to the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PS	0		0	0		0	0		0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	134		134	155		155	160		160
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	243.6	0	243.6	255.8	0	255.8	260.8	0	260.8

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title:</b>		<b>USAID/ Romania</b>			<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>					
<b>Org. No:</b>		<b>186</b>			<b>FY 2001</b>		<b>Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2002</b>		<b>Target</b>
<b>OC</b>					<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
13.0	Benefits for former personnel				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH				0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH				0		0	0		0
13.0	FN PSCs				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs				0		0	0		0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs				0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 13.0				0	0	0	0	0	0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel				55		55	58		61
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field				5		5	0		8
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel				4		4	0		0
21.0	Home Leave Travel				12		12	16		16
21.0	R & R Travel				12		12	9		12
21.0	Education Travel				2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
21.0	Evacuation Travel				10		10	10		10
21.0	Retirement Travel				0		0	0		0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel				0		0	0		0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel				0		0	0		0
21.0	Operational Travel				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel				15		15	15		15
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel				10		10	10		10
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats				35		35	35		35
21.0	Assessment Travel				0		0	0		0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel				0		0	0		0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)				0		0	0		0
21.0	Recruitment Travel				0		0	0		0
21.0	Other Operational Travel				30		30	30		30
	Subtotal OC 21.0				190.5	0	190.5	185.5	0	199.5
22.0	Transportation of things				Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight				66		66	0		46
22.0	Home Leave Freight				8		8	8	6.3	6.3
22.0	Retirement Freight				0		0	0		0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.				33		33	5		5

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/ Romania</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>Estimate</b>		<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>Target</b>		<b>FY 2003</b>	<b>Target</b>	
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	3.5		3.5	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 22.0	110.5	0	110.5	18	0	18	62.3	0	62.3
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	240		240	295		295	303		303
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	19		19	20		20	21		21
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	226		226	243		243	247		247
	Subtotal OC 23.2	485	0	485	558	0	558	571	0	571
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	11		11	11.6		11.6	12.2		12.2
23.3	Residential Utilities	8		8	8.4		8.4	8.8		8.8
23.3	Telephone Costs	55		55	73		73	78		78
23.3	ADP Software Leases	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	ADP Hardware Lease	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0		0	0		0	0		0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	5		5	5.3		5.3	5.5		5.5
23.3	Courier Services			0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	79		79	98.3	0	98.3	104.5	0	104.5
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	3.6		3.6	3.5		3.5	3.5		3.5
	Subtotal OC 24.0	3.6	0	3.6	3.5	0	3.5	3.5	0	3.5
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	4		4	0		0	0		0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	14.5		14.5	13.5		13.5	13.5		13.5
	Subtotal OC 25.1	18.5	0	18.5	13.5	0	13.5	13.5	0	13.5
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Representation Allowances	1		1	1		1	1		1
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0		0	0		0	0		0

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/ Romania</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>Estimate</b>		<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>Target</b>		<b>FY 2003</b>	<b>Target</b>	
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.5		0.5	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	9.8		9.8	3		3	3		3
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	1		1	1		1	1		1
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	32		32	30		30	30		30
25.2	Staff training contracts	5		5	5		5	5		5
25.2	ADP related contracts	20		20	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	69.3	0	69.3	40.7	0	40.7	40.7	0	40.7
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	195		195	250		250	250		250
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	17		17	19		19	21.5		21.5
	Subtotal OC 25.3	212	0	212	269	0	269	271.5	0	271.5
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	129.5		129.5	5		5	5		5
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	2		2	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 25.4	131.5	0	131.5	10	0	10	10	0	10
25.6	Medical Care	0			0					
	Subtotal OC 25.6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	ADP and telephone operation and maintenance costs	23		23	8		8	9		9
25.7	Storage Services	0		0	0		0	0		0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	34		34	11		11	12		12
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	9		9	9		9	9		9
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	5		5	5		5	5		5
	Subtotal OC 25.7	71	0	71	33	0	33	35	0	35
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**OPERATING EXPENSES**

<b>Org. Title: USAID/ Romania</b>		<b>Overseas Mission Budgets</b>								
<b>Org. No:</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>FY 2001</b>	<b>Estimate</b>		<b>FY 2002</b>	<b>Target</b>		<b>FY 2003</b>	<b>Target</b>	
<b>OC</b>		<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Dollars</b>	<b>TF</b>	<b>Total</b>
26.0	Supplies and materials	15		15	14		14	14		14
	Subtotal OC 26.0	15	0	15	14	0	14	14	0	14
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	15		15	30		30	10		10
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	43		43	15		15	10		10
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0		0	0		0	0		0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0		0	0		0	0		0
31.0	ADP Hardware purchases			0	0		0	0		0
31.0	ADP Software purchases			0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	58	0	58	45	0	45	20	0	20
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0		0	0		0	0		0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0		0	0		0	0		0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>		<b>1903.5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1903.5</b>	<b>1789.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1789.3</b>	<b>1861.3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1861.3</b>

**Additional Mandatory Information**

**Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases**

**Exchange Rate Used in Computations**

**\*\***

If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.

On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0

0

0



## **Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact**

The Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) for the Bureau for Europe and Eurasia (E&E) continues to be responsible for overall compliance with environmental impact evaluations in all E&E Missions including Romania.

In July 2000 an Environmental Compliance Training was held at USAID/Romania Mission, which was attended by representatives of all SO teams. The training objective was to acquaint SO team members with the scope and content of 22CFR216, relating to USAID Environmental Procedures. These procedures include: advance notice for environmental analysis; project design related to environmental considerations, role of the BEO in the review and approval process. Also, various phases of the environmental analysis, such as the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Threshold Decision, Environmental Assessment, and Environmental Impact Statement, were discussed.

Each technical office in the Mission is required, as part of its procurement responsibilities, to include an initial environmental evaluation (IEE) along with its procurement package for any new activity which is sent forth for Agency Management approval. Incremental funding of existing programs that have already been screened for possible environmental impact need not include an IEE.

The Program Office is responsible to determine if the IEE requirement has been met and what the preliminary findings and recommendations of the technical office are with respect to the potential for an environmental impact. The Mission Environmental Officer is available to consult directly with the technical program offices or the Program Office on meeting the environmental impact requirements. Such consultation includes assisting in identifying possible areas for environmental concern, options to mitigate or eliminate such concern, and the potential applicability of any categorical exclusion from the environmental requirements. The Environmental Officer can also assist the technical offices in the preparation of IEE statements and/or scopes and designs of any environmental assessment that may be needed before proceeding with the final project design and procurement. During the project design phase, the project environmental analysis shall be cleared by the BEO and approved by the Mission Director.

The Mission did not maintain records of IEE's and Environmental Assessments (EA's) conducted prior to FY1998. However, with just very few exceptions, the Mission's initial environmental assessments have all concluded that a categorical exclusion is appropriate because they involve only technical assistance and training activities.

In FY 2001, the Mission intends to refine its environmental evaluation procedures to assure early technical input into programs by the Mission Environmental Officer. For the upcoming year, the Mission envisages to launch new procurement for technical assistance and training activities which will not pose any impact on environment. Should other types of activities need to be developed, the Mission will be undertake close review, to minimize any potential for impact or the need to adjust program designs to comply with the 22 CFR 216 requirements.

In FY2001 plans to undertake a Biodiversity Assessment, which will include an analysis of 1) actions necessary in Romania to conserve its biological diversity and 2) to what extent USAID-funded programs impact on country's biodiversity. The Biological Assessment shall be developed according to policies and procedures established in the Bureau and appropriate compliance documentation approved by the BEO.

## **Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information**

(see Excel table attached – Romania R403 detailed budget)

**USAID/ Romania Program Budget by Mission SO and  
Program Category/ Activity**

Program Category		FY 2001 Budget (\$)	FY 2002 Budget (\$)	FY 2003 Budget (\$)
<b>SO 1.3 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises</b>				
<b>01AA</b>	<b>Agriculture and Agribusiness</b>	<b>2,838,513</b>	<b>2,250,000</b>	<b>2,750,000</b>
	Incremental-Agribusiness/ PWH	894,700	-	-
	Incremental-Agribusiness/ACDI/VOCA	461,952	-	-
	Incremental-Agribusiness/ LOL	381,861	-	-
	New-USDA-Ag policy	500,000	250,000	250,000
	New-Ag. Activities	600,000	2,000,000	2,500,000
<b>01CLR</b>	<b>Commercial Law Reform</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>
	New- Legal reform	500,000	500,000	750,000
<b>01SMEF</b>	<b>Small and Medium Enterprise Finance</b>	<b>465,000</b>	<b>620,000</b>	<b>0</b>
	Incremental-Financial opportunities for SMEs	465,000	620,000	-
<b>01EF</b>	<b>Enterprise Funds</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>
	Incremental RAEF-equity	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
	Incremental RAEF- investment&trade	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
	Incremental-RAEF/ core	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
<b>01SMETA</b>	<b>Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Technical Assistanace</b>	<b>875,000</b>	<b>1,987,813</b>	<b>2,100,000</b>
	Incremental-Business association/ CIPE	775,000	887,813	-
	Incremental-Peace Corps	100,000	100,000	100,000
	New-TA for MSMEs	0	1,000,000	2,000,000
<b>01MEC</b>	<b>Micro-Enterprise Credit</b>	<b>840,509</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
	Incremental-Micro-credit dvlp.progr-CHF	590,509	-	-
	New-Microcredit	250,000	500,000	500,000
<b>01PER</b>	<b>Privatization, Enterprise Restructuring</b>	<b>335,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
	New-Privatization/ enterprise restructuring	335,000	500,000	500,000
<b>04ADS</b>	<b>Activity Development Support</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>280,000</b>	<b>280,000</b>
	PSC support	200,000	280,000	280,000
	<b>SO TOTAL</b>	<b>10,054,022</b>	<b>9,637,813</b>	<b>10,880,000</b>
<b>SO 1.4 Development of a Competitive, Market-oriented Financial Sector</b>				
<b>01BR</b>	<b>Banking Reform</b>	<b>743,569</b>	<b>700,000</b>	<b>0</b>
	Incremental-Bank Supervision/Barents	743,569	700,000	-
<b>01CG</b>	<b>Corporate Governance</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	New-Corporate Governance	750,000	-	-
<b>01FR</b>	<b>Fiscal Reform</b>	<b>531,514</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>
	Incremental-Improve payment syst./FSVC	531,514	-	-
	New-Fiscal reform	0	1,500,000	1,500,000
<b>04ADS</b>	<b>Activity Development Support</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>
	PSC support	90,000	100,000	100,000
<b>180-xxxx</b>	<b>Transferred or Withheld from OYB</b>	<b>2,125,000</b>	<b>1,425,000</b>	<b>1,425,000</b>
	US Treasury	1,425,000	1,425,000	1,425,000
	World Bank-Customs reform	700,000	-	-
	<b>SO TOTAL</b>	<b>4,240,083</b>	<b>3,725,000</b>	<b>3,025,000</b>

**USAID/ Romania Program Budget by Mission SO and  
Program Category/ Activity**

Program Category		FY 2001 Budget (\$)	FY 2002 Budget (\$)	FY 2003 Budget (\$)
<b>SO 1.5 A More Economically-Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector</b>				
01ERPRR	Energy Restructuring and Privatization, including Regulatory Reform	1,100,000	1,597,697	1,100,000
	Incremental- Gas restructuring	350,000	347,697	-
	Incremental-NARUC	100,000	100,000	100,000
	New-privatization	650,000	650,000	-
	New-energy restructuring	0	500,000	1,000,000
04ADS	Activity Development Support	85,000	100,000	100,000
	PSC support	85,000	100,000	100,000
	<b>SO TOTAL</b>	<b>1,185,000</b>	<b>1,697,697</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>
<b>SO 1.6 Increased Environmental Management Capacity to Promote Sustainable Economic Growth</b>				
01EPLR	Environmental Policy, Legislation and Regulations	1,428,318	1,250,000	1,250,000
	Incremental-Environmental services/IRG	328,318	-	-
	New-Support Local Env. Agencies	500,000	500,000	500,000
	New-soil, water monitoring	600,000	750,000	750,000
	<b>SO TOTAL</b>	<b>1,428,318</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>	<b>1,250,000</b>
<b>SO 2.1 Increased Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Political and Economic Decision-Making Through Pluralistic Mechanisms</b>				
02CSNGO	Civil Society/ NGO Development	1,073,051	500,000	500,000
	Incremental-Partnerships Umbrella Grant	313,051	-	-
	New-Partnerships program	760,000	500,000	500,000
02CRR	Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation	606,276	350,000	350,000
	Incremental-Romanians for Serb Dem.	106,276	-	-
	New- Conflict resolution (ethnic relations)	500,000	350,000	350,000
02SRL	Support for Rule of Law	370,000	850,470	400,000
	Incremental-ABA Grant	370,000	350,470	-
	New-Rule of Law	0	500,000	400,000
02PPS	Political Process Support	1,250,000	1,793,000	1,300,000
	New-Democracy Strengthening/ Social process	250,000	500,000	500,000
	New-Political Process	1,000,000	800,000	800,000
	Incremental-RGTS	0	493,000	-
04ADS	Activity Development Support	196,415	250,000	250,000
	PSC support	196,415	250,000	250,000
180-xxxx	Transferred or withheld from OYB	1,255,000	700,000	700,000
	INL/CEELI-Law enforcement & Anti-corruption	600,000	600,000	600,000
	Transfer to DOS-Public Diplomacy Office	655,000	100,000	100,000
	<b>SO TOTAL</b>	<b>4,750,742</b>	<b>4,443,470</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>
<b>SO 2.3 More Effective, Responsive and Accountable Local Government</b>				
02LGMC	Local Government Management Capacity	2,515,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Incremental- Local Gov.Assistance-RTI	15,000	-	-
	New/Follow-on-LGA activity	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
04ADS	Activity Development Support	200,000	250,000	250,000
	PSC support	200,000	250,000	250,000
	<b>SO TOTAL</b>	<b>2,715,000</b>	<b>2,250,000</b>	<b>2,250,000</b>

**USAID/ Romania Program Budget by Mission SO and  
Program Category/ Activity**

Program Category		FY 2001 Budget (\$)	FY 2002 Budget (\$)	FY 2003 Budget (\$)
<b>SO 3.2 Improved Welfare of Women and Children</b>				
<b>03PVG1</b>	<b>Poor and Vulnerable Groups (Orphans &amp; Displaced Children)</b>	<b>4,650,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>
	New-Monitoring system for institutionalized children	800,000	-	-
	DHHS-Policy reform	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Incremental-Child Welfare/ WV	1,600,000	-	-
	New- Child welfare partnership	1,250,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
<b>03MCH3</b>	<b>Maternal/ Child Health (Family Planning)</b>	<b>1,381,835</b>	<b>2,200,000</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>
	Incremental-John Snow Int'l-RH strategy	386,835	-	-
	Incremental-Howard University	125,000	-	-
	Follow-on/ Family Planning SECS	70,000	-	-
	Incremental-Social Marketing Contraceptives	800,000	-	-
	New-Reproductive Health	0	2,200,000	2,500,000
<b>03HFPR</b>	<b>Health Financing and Policy Reform</b>	<b>410,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>800,000</b>
	Incremental-Health reform/DHHS	250,000	600,000	800,000
	Incremental-Policy efforts/Global	160,000	-	-
<b>03HP</b>	<b>Health Partnerships</b>	<b>350,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Incremental-Women's Health Ctrs-AIHA	100,000	-	-
	Incremental-Healthy Communities Partnerships/AIHA	100,000	-	-
	Incremental-Health Mgmt. Partnerships-AIHA	150,000	-	-
<b>03IDP</b>	<b>Infectious Diseases Prevention</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	HIV/ AIDS	50,000	-	-
	Tuberculosis	150,000	-	-
<b>04ADS</b>	<b>Activity Development Support</b>	<b>375,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
	PSC support	375,000	500,000	500,000
	<b>SO TOTAL</b>	<b>7,366,835</b>	<b>6,300,000</b>	<b>6,800,000</b>
<b>SO 4.2 Cross-cutting activities</b>				
<b>03LMT</b>	<b>Labor Market Transition</b>	<b>2,950,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>
	Incremental-DOL	1,850,000	-	-
	New-Labor Transition activity	1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
	Follow-on/ Return to Romania	100,000	-	-
<b>04PT</b>	<b>Participant Training</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,800,000</b>
	Participant Training	500,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
<b>04ITT</b>	<b>Information Technology and Telecommunications</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>0</b>
	New-IT program	1,300,000	500,000	-
<b>02ACA</b>	<b>Anti-corruption activities</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>
	New-cross-cutting anti-corruption	750,000	500,000	500,000
<b>04EV</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>245,000</b>
	Evaluation programs	125,000	150,000	245,000
<b>04ADS</b>	<b>Activity Development Support</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>1,296,020</b>	<b>1,300,000</b>
	PSC support	800,000	1,296,020	1,300,000
<b>180-XXXX</b>	<b>Transferred or Withheld from OYB</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>
	Ron Brown Scholarships	250,000	250,000	250,000
	<b>SO TOTAL</b>	<b>6,675,000</b>	<b>5,696,020</b>	<b>6,095,000</b>
	<b>COUNTRY TOTALS</b>	<b>38,415,000</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>	<b>35,000,000</b>

## Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change

Romania is not a “key” climate change country for USAID. Nevertheless, reducing the risk of climate change is an important element of our SO1.5 (Energy) and SO 1.6 (Environment) programs. The largest contributor of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) in Romania is the power sector, depending essentially on energy efficiency both on supply and demand side. Nevertheless, the direct use of fuels constitutes another important source of GHGs. That is why, under SO 1.5, work is underway to improve the efficiency of the whole chain of energy production, distribution and consumer utilization. Under SO 1.6, our work focuses on policies and/or regulatory structures that will specifically lead to reduced greenhouse gas concentrations. This work is essential for Romania to become a meaningful participant of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

### Summary

Many of our existing environmental programs have contributed to the overall objective of reducing greenhouse emissions. Waste minimization, pollution prevention, and cleaner production have been demonstrated by USAID/Bucharest’s environmental program to improve environmental quality and energy efficiency. In many cases, these improvements translate directly to reduced carbon emissions. Also, USAID is granting support in building institutions that manage and mobilize investment to further reduce carbon emissions, such as the Environment Fund.

The policy and institutional focus of the environment and energy programs of USAID/Bucharest includes the following climate change components:

Estimating Baseline Emissions,

Monitoring of energy use, emissions, and socio-economic and environmental benefits of proposed climate change projects; Reporting of the results of the project in an open and transparent fashion.

Energy Sector activities include restructuring and commercialization of both power and gas sectors and the creation of an independent regulatory authority. Technical assistance and training are also supporting private companies in undertaking energy efficiency projects in targeted industries and municipalities.

### Performance and prospects

The Mission continues to promote cleaner production, pollution prevention, and waste minimization, and builds the capacity of businesses and municipalities in the region to develop market-based solutions to urban and industrial problems. So far, 26 Challenge Grants (amounting to \$1.1million) were issued in Romania, for implementing projects in the environment management systems, waste management, cleaner production, and energy efficiency areas.

USAID continues to take the lead in building the technical capacity required to implement a sound global climate change program through the Environmental Training Project (ETP) and Global Bureau’s Energy and Environment Training Program (EETP). This effort included work to improve the capability of the environmental service industry, local governmental service industry, local government inspectors, environmental NGOs and other sectors, through emission reduction, monitoring and verification, macroeconomics courses, etc.

To support improved GOR land management practices, USAID helped the launch of the World Bank GEF Integrated Protected Area Management Project by training project staff in the principles and values of integrated natural resource management. Additional training and outreach activities are anticipated in the area of public/private/community collaboration.

USAID training and technical assistance to the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environment Protection and their local implementation authorities at the county level have improved inspection, air quality and emission modeling, and monitoring in many localities. Through Ministerial Orders 541 and 521/2000, on inspection and monitoring, developed and adopted with USAID support, demonstration projects at the judet level are being replicated in other areas of the country.

At the same time, a series of regional Global Climate Change seminars was started, to raise awareness of Romanian, Bulgarian and Macedonian decision makers in aspects related to their economies impact on climate change and the importance of active participation in international climate change dialogue and conventions.

The Mission supported the publication of the Directory of Financing Sources for Environmental Investments in Romania. By providing relevant information to municipalities and companies for assessing these financial sources, the publication has contributed to advance USAID's objectives and helped Romania achieve its environmental goals more effectively and efficiently.

In FY00 USAID has also provided assistance to investigate the feasibility of support for public outreach in the forestry restitution process and training in wood processing technologies and multiple-use management of forests (including building local capacity in the management of non-timber forest products and the environmentally-sound nature trails). USAID plans to continue its support to promote environmentally sustainable technologies and forest management practices on public and private forested lands.

Technical assistance and training helped energy service companies and private consulting firms to carry out energy efficiency projects in targeted private industries. USAID assistance has been provided to the National Electric Power Company (CONEL) and its subsidiaries, now newly established companies, to develop a new market structure, structurally unbundled and privatize assets, improve financial and accounting systems and prepare high voltage and distribution grids technical codes and the commercial code for the whole power market. A similar program started recently for the natural gas sector.

Commercialization and opening of the market were also supported through the regional Utility Partnership program, which included a partnership agreement between Mississippi Power Company and the new entities split out of CONEL. This support is being continued through the Energy Management Development Institute program. Exchanges of information and workshops organized under these programs encouraged the Romanian power sector to move toward efficient operation and restructuring and commercialization. Another Utility and Regulatory Partnership Program is being implemented by the US Energy Association (USEA), to assist power utilities and the Romanian Regulatory Agency for Energy (ANRE) in their restructuring and sustainability efforts.

Through Mission assistance to ANRE, the Agency is now issuing and promoting a number of important regulations. These include the design of a new structure for an open segment of the electricity market and the establishment of new rules for participation in this market.

To support USAID's Global Climate Change initiatives, work is underway on an environmental finance strategy to address opportunities and priorities for reducing pollution, including carbon emissions in Romania. The strategy will identify sources for environmental project financing and conditionalities of such financing. The Mission is also making an effort to help promising projects, such as the energy efficiency project program for the district heating system of the city of Oradea. Through developing the pre-feasibility study, the Mission is assisting this municipality improve its ability to obtain and manage loans for rehabilitation expected from EBRD. Another program aimed to identify the best candidates for energy efficiency municipal projects all over the country started recently. These two projects are following-up a previous project developed in Constanta.

The Mission goal is to maximize its overall impact on the important issue of combating climate change. Mission programs are doing their best to coordinate activities with the increasing number of other international donors and assistance organizations interested in this issue. We are committed to modeling effective collaboration so that the Romanians be able to better capitalize on the synergies of all the various international programs.

## FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

**Table 1.0 - Background Information**

	<b>Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)</b>	Romania
	<b>Telephone number:</b>	401-335-58-08
<b>Name of person(s) &amp; IR Teams completing tables:</b>	Name #1:	Gianina Moncea
	SO Team Name and number1:	S.O. 1.6 Increased Environmental Mgmt. Capacity to Promote
	Name #2:	Virgil Musatescu
	SO Team Name and number2:	S.O. 1.5 More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound
	Name #3:	
	SO Team Name and number3:	
<b>Contact</b>	Address (1):	
	Address (2):	
	Street:	Blvd. Natiunile Unite no.1, Blok 108 A
	City, Address Codes:	Bucharest, Romania
	Telephone number:	40 1 335-5808
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	<b>Other relevant information:</b>	

**Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table**

AFR/SD – CARPE	G/ENV/UP	Mozambique
AFR/SD – FEWS	G/ENV/ENR	Nepal
Albania	G/ENV/GCC	Nicaragua
Armenia	G/ENV/UP	NIS Regional
Bangladesh	Georgia	Panama
Bolivia	Guatemala	Paraguay
Brazil	Guinea	Peru
Bulgaria	Honduras	Philippines
CEE Regional	India	Poland
Central America (G-CAP)	Indonesia	RCSA
Central Asia Republics	LAC/RSD	Romania
East Asia Environmental Initiative	Lithuania	Russia
Ecuador	Macedonia	South Africa
EGAD	Madagascar	South Asia Regional Initiative
Egypt	Malawi	Uganda
G/ENV/EET	Mali	Ukraine
G/ENV/ENR	Mexico	US-AEP
G/ENV/GCC	Moldova	

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1

Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory	1	1		Technical Assistance provided to seven county level authorities and National Government-including two demonstration projects	1.6	
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions		1	1	Publication of air monitoring manual and issuance of Ministerial Order 541/2000 on monitoring	1.6	
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)	1	1		Environmental Fund Law 73/00 adopted	1.6	
Other		1	1	Republication of Environmental Law 137/2000	1.6	
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	2	4	2			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			8			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved



<b>Policy Measure</b>	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
<b>Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)</b>	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
<b>Policy Adoption (Step 2)</b>	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
<b>Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)</b>	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
<b>Definitions: Types of Activities</b>	
<b>Adaptation</b>	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
<b>Emissions inventory</b>	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
<b>Growth Baselines</b>	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
<b>Joint Implementation (JI)</b>	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
<b>Mitigation</b>	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
<b>National Climate Change Action Plan</b>	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions	1		Provided regional training on Macroeconomics of Global Climate Change (GCC) and Macroeconomic Modeling of GCC		
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	1	0			

**Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.**

TABLE 2.1

## Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

**Indicator 1: Area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss**

**Indicator 2: Area where USAID has achieved on-the-ground impacts to preserve, increase, or reduce the rate of loss of carbon stocks**

**PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW**

	Location			Indicator 1			Indicator 2 Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares)						
USAID Activity Name	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (Codes below)	Indicator 2a		Indicator 2b	Additional information you may have (see codes below)	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
							Natural eco- systems	Pedominant Managed Land Type (Codes Below)	Managed lands				
Tapajos National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajos National Forest	1	595,000	A	595,000			1, 2, 3, 5	1	CN-23-222	Site of Tapajos project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.
				2	5,000	A		3	400				

[illegible]

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector										
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:				Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:		
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest		H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps  

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	<p>A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tree inventorying, marking and mapping;</li> <li>- careful planning and marking of skidder trails;</li> <li>- vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate;</li> <li>- directional felling of trees;</li> <li>- appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to</li> <li>- proper road and log deck construction;</li> <li>- a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices;</li> <li>- fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks);</li> <li>- existence of a long-term management plan.</li> </ul> <p>Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).</p>
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	<p>Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no-tillage or reduced tillage</li> <li>- erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides</li> <li>- perennial crops in the system</li> <li>- higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management</li> <li>- long-term rotations with legumes</li> <li>- the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil</li> <li>- better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use</li> </ul>
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit "Return" or "Enter".
Step 2	Click on "Edit" in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on "Move or Copy Sheet". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on "T2.1 Land Use".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy.
Step 5	Hit "OK". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning	N	1			Investigation of feasibility of support for public outreach in the forestry restitution process	1.3	
Facilitates sustainable forest management	N	1			Assisting the Ministry with environmental financing strategy which will provide additional resources for forestry sector	1.6	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management							
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		2	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				2			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.



Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged

<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	<p>Funding leveraged directly in support of <b>current</b> USAID activities and programs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</li> <li>- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);</li> <li>- joint implementation investments;</li> <li>- Development Credit Authority investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	<p>Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to <b>replicate</b> programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.</p>

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs	5	Cercetasii Romaniei, Pro Nature, Silvo Delta Tulcea, Albamont, Eco Mont		
Private Institutions				
Research / Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions	2	Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environment Protection, Forestry National Company		
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	7			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management	1		Training in wood processing technologies and multiple-use management of forests	1.3	
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management					
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)	1		Training to forestry governmental and non-governmental institutions on PR, public	1.6	
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	2	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1											
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas											
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)											
PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C: MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)		
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1	CN-120-97
Energy Efficiency Programs				100000	3,400,000,000	J, C				1.5	
Totals:	0	0		100000	3,400,000,000		0	0			

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane	3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide		
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97
Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2	CN-120-97
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2	CN-120-97

Totals:	0	0			0	0		

Codes for Fule Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
		S	Other oil
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
		Secondary fuels/ products	AA
	BB		Coke oven/gas coke
	CC		Coke oven gas
	DD		Blast furnace gas
	Gaseous Fossil		EE
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N						
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers	N	5	5	36	Regulations prepared, adopted and enforced by the National Agency for Regulations in the Energy Field for the opening of the power market	1.5	
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes	N						
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)	N	6	3	3	Regulations prepared, adopted and enforced by the National Agency for Regulations in the Energy Field for the opening of the power market		
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		11	8	39			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				58			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.



Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Energy efficiency (pre) feasibility studies in Constanta and Oradea	2		1.5	
Total:	2	0		

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</li> <li>- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);</li> <li>- joint implementation investments;</li> <li>- Development Credit Authority investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

*Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.*

**TABLE 3.6a**

**Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas**

**Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues**

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs	5	GES-Romania, Romanian Association for Energy Policies (APER), Regional Environmental Center (Bucharest), Romanian Foundation for Energy and Environment (FREM), Romanian Chapter of	1.5, 1.6	
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions	3	National Research Institute for Environmental Protection – ICIM, Technical University Cluj-Napoca Faculty of Civil Engineering, Institute for Power Studies and Design (ISPE)	1.5, 1.6	
Public Institutions	5	Ministry of Waters, Forests, and Environment Protection, Ministry of Industry and Trade, ANRE, ANRG, CONEL	1.5, 1.6	
<b>Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:</b>	<b>13</b>			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: ii	South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	
iii	Romania	\$1,500	FY99	3	Agroclimatic study and a bioclimatic indexes analysis concerning the favorable degree for grapevine crop.	Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises	SO 1.3	
iii	Romania	\$500	FY99	1	Drought impact assesment on agricultural crop production.	Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises	SO 1.3	
ii	Romania	\$25,000	FY00	3	OFDA grant to Regional Environment Center to alleviate negative impact of cyanide spill which occurred in Baia Mare, Feb. 2000.	Increased environmental Management Capacity to Promote Sustainable Economic Growth	SO 1.6	

Definitions: Key Areas	
Coastal Zones	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).
Emergency Preparedness	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.
Agriculture and Food Security	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).
Human Health and Nutrition	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.

	Key Area Codes	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	1. Urban/Infrastructure
		2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	1. Early Warning System
		2. Humanitarian Response
		3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	1. Research and Development
		2. Policy Reform
		3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
		2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
		2. Vector Control
		3. Improved Nutrition

## Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

### SO 3.2-Improving the Welfare of Children and Women

#### 1. Reuniting Families: How USAID/Romania Programs Bring Families Together

Ioana (19), Camelia (15 years old) and Calin (9 years old) are siblings. In 1992 their parents died in an accident. The children were placed in one hospital and after, moved separately to other institutions.

Camelia was not institutionalized, because in the hospital she met an adult woman there for treatment. They developed a close relationship, and when the woman left the hospital, she suggested that Camelia come and live with her and her husband. Camelia was excited, and agreed to this idea. The new family offered, and continues to offer, Camelia love and stability.

Camelia's younger brother, Calin, visited her, at her new home, during holidays. Ioana moved to the same village where Camelia's new family lives. In spring of 2000, USAID-funded social workers (through Bethany Christian Services) had a meeting with community leaders in this village, with the goal of promoting domestic adoption. During this meeting the "lucrator social" (social workers) from the village identified Camelia's case as one needing adoption assistance, because the family took Camelia without legal procedures. The family was informed about the possibility of adopting Camelia, and they started the procedure to adopt her. During the assessment process the social worker contacted the older sister, who lived nearby, and her family. Ioana expressed that she had wanted to take Calin home, but because of her own small baby, she had not taken this responsibility. After working with the Bethany social worker, she was willing to take Calin into her home, but she needed help with procedures. The Bethany social worker helped the family about the necessary procedures and transferred the case to the Family Reintegration section of the Child Welfare and Protection Project at World Vision funded by USAID/Romania. **The placement and stability of this family has come about because of Project intervention. Now, three siblings separated by tragedy are together again in the same community.**

#### *Summary*

In summary, we are very proud of the high quality of permanency planning services that are happening in the Child Welfare and Protection Project, and of the training being offered in Romania to improve child welfare services. Over 300 families and children received services during this fiscal year, and we are looking forward to continuing to meet the needs of children in 2001.

#### 2. How One USAID-funded Initiative Led to National Policy Change in the Health Sector

From 1966 until 1990, family planning was illegal in Romania. Thousand of institutionalized children and high rates of abortion and maternal mortality are a tragic legacy of the years Romanian couples had few options to unwanted pregnancy. Just before the revolution in 1989, maternal mortality reached a peak of 170 per 100,000 live births, approximately 20 times that of the United States, nearly 90% of which was related to unsafe abortion. Though family planning is now legal, misinformation about the safety of modern contraception and lack of access to services has resulted in women continuing to resort to abortion as a means of family planning. Many regulatory and legislative barriers have kept modern contraceptives beyond the reach of women, especially the poor in rural areas.

Several USAID-funded programs have worked together to move initiatives forward in Romania, attempting to allow women easier access to quality reproductive health services through primary care providers. Unfortunately, most primary care providers believed it was "illegal" for them to provide these services. Though sympathetic to the issues, government leaders demonstrated a lack of political will to expand limited reproductive health services when faced with tremendously complex health reform. In summer 2000, a donation became available from the U.S. Department of Defense Office of Defense Cooperation to renovate two rural clinics in remote parts of Botosani County that were nearly closed due to ill repair and a lack of funding. This donation was leveraged into an opportunity to initiate the provision of family

planning services in rural clinics *for the first time* in Romania. Several USAID mobilized through Mission coordination projects focusing their resources on the project: The Society for Education on Contraception and Sexuality and Project Concern International trained general practitioners in family planning, pre- and post-natal care, breast and cervical cancer screening, etc. A small grant was provided through World Learning to the local health insurance house and maternity hospital to screen for cervical cancer. AIHA provided contraceptives to test a distribution system in anticipation of a decision that the Ministry of Health would provide contraceptives, for the first time from their own funds. The AIHA Women's Wellness Center served as the distribution point for the contraceptives and for logistics training. John Snow, Inc. and MSH trained physicians in management (including logistics) to handle new responsibilities.

The US DHHS and the USAID volunteer project provided clinical technical assistance to physicians and nurses as they began new services. The POLICY Project and Women's Health Coalition, led by the USAID-funded NGO, Youth for Youth, organized outreach to the communities to highlight the availability of reproductive health services. Materials developed by Johns Hopkins PCS were distributed in the rural campaign. Social marketing materials from Population Services International were distributed.

Upon getting both local and national agreement to conduct this "experiment" in the two renovated clinics and a few clinics in neighboring Iasi County, **USAID developed such momentum it convinced the Ministry of Health that the pilot necessitated a change in national regulations and provided a new model for the structure of reproductive health services in the future.** The Ministry has even led the development of a new information system and forms to accompany the system. The Botosani "experiment" broke the roadblock in mentalities and approaches.

The results have been remarkable. In one rural village in Iasi, where the physician had previously offered services "illegally," the volume of contraceptive acceptance doubled in three months. In five small villages in rural Botosani and nearby rural Iasi, nearly 500 annualized couple years of protection have already been provided to new family planning clients.

## SO 2.1- Increased Better-Informed Citizens Participation in Political and Economic Decision-Making

### 1. Bold Civil Service Reform

USAID Democracy and Governance programs played a major part in the success of civil service reform initiated by the Romanian Government in this reporting period. USAID's main role was in training key reformers. Through the International Republican Institute (IRI), USAID assisted Ludovic Orban, who was appointed President of the newly created National Agency for Civil Service shortly after his January/February 2000 IRI study tour in the United States.

Civil service reform became a major priority as a result of EU pressure prior to the December 1999 Helsinki European Council. At that time, civil service and child welfare reform were made specific conditions (along with economic reform measures) for Romania's acceptance as an EU accession candidate country. The Romanian Government pushed an emergency measure through Parliament that very month. This law established the National Civil Service Agency, and Orban became its director – tasked by the Prime Minister to implement the law, professionalizing the defacto civil service and creating institutional stability for the first time in the ten-year Romanian transition period.

Orban brought on to his team a fellow IRI exchange participant, Cornelia Iancu, as his press officer. He committed to a vigorous effort to reach out to the media and tell citizens that civil servants will be better trained and held to higher standards. He organized and staffed the Agency and within weeks made it fully operational. The Agency then embarked on the ambitious mission of supervising the testing and certification of the whole eligible public sector workforce in order to determine their qualifications as civil servants. This marked a crucial step in the process of de-politicizing the Romanian public administration, a process in which the Agency has a primary role as both regulator and enforcer.



IRI's exchange program on public communication helped reinforce the energy and expertise that Orban and Iancu had displayed in their previous positions with the Government Department for Public Information. During this time, IRI helped Orban develop a program to network spokespersons of Government ministers, organizing trainings and communication between ministries and prefects at local level. Orban became the "father of the information newsletter" that circulated between them, sharing reform strategies and plans. USAID assistance through IRI helped instill the tools of modern management for a communication-rich environment. Following months of in-country training activity, Orban and Iancu then participated in the IRI exchange program, and immediately afterward were tapped to construct the new National Agency for Civil Service.

Orban's primary goal became the creation of a better informed, more competent and respected community of civil servants, and for that purpose he realized the need to develop esprit de corps in the civil servants' ranks. He realized that the failure of post-1989 reforms in Romania has not always been caused by the lack of political will at the top, but often by the inertia, unwieldiness, and reluctance of the army of underpaid, fearful employees further down the ladder. In a short period, the Agency conducted the swearing in of thousands of civil servants throughout the country, publicized new relevant legislation and pay scales, sponsored public debates on the civil servants' charter, issued an internal newsletter that became a model for other agencies, put in place a communicators' network nationwide, and set up a National Center for Training in Communication and Public Relations for civil servants. EU consultants offering direct technical assistance to the Agency found that "a lot of their work was already done." The continuation of the Agency's efforts at reforming the Romanian civil service will be a litmus test of the reform-mindedness of the new administration after November elections.

## 2. Roma Journalists

The **Roma Internship Program** started in Romania on June 1<sup>st</sup>, 2000 with 12 young Roma, high school graduates from all over the country. In a relatively short period, they put together the first issue of a magazine called "Negru pe Alb" (Black on White) that is addressing specific issues of concern to the Roma ethnic minority in Romania.

In October, the eight students that successfully passed the first phase of the training program became interns in professional newsrooms, and started to be published regularly. Some worked for "Evenimentul Zilei" – the daily with the second high circulation nationwide. Others worked for the Romanian press agency Rompres. Others were placed at "Curierul National", "Cotidianul", and "Azi" – also dailies with nationwide coverage. Because of the quality and professionalism of their work some of them recently received job offers from those newspapers. George LACATUS and Constantin Radu got an offer from "Cotidianul." Samira GANZ was approached with job offers made by the publication of a well-known Roma NGO called "Partida Romilor" and by "Desteptarea," a leading newspaper in her home city of Bacau. There is a number of other success stories:

Mihaela CIMPEANU specialized in photojournalism and many of her photos were published. She is covering the Roma community in Craiova and paired up with George for a couple of articles published in Cotidianul. George is specialized in news reporting that covers issues of concern to the Roma community from his hometown Ramnicu Sarat.

Nadia LAZAR works as an intern for "Azi" and is actively participating with articles for the national minorities publication called "Divers." She was granted a scholarship to attend "Ecotopia," an ecological festival in Finland, where she reported on ethnic diversity issues in Europe. She took part in the festival's workshop on ethics in media.

Catalin NISTOR is working for "Evenimentul Zilei" and got published on the front page. He is gathering stories from his home area in Mures county as a news reporter. He also did investigative reports on corruption in villages.

\* Augustin DARABAN became a specialist in economic reporting for "Azi" after completing his internships at "Cotidianul."

The students of the Roma Internship program all had at least one article published during the Romanian election campaign of 2000. Several of them focused on the impact of electoral politics on the Roma minority, and voting patterns of the Roma community. Constantin RADU was designated by “Cotidianul” to cover the campaign of Corneliu Vadim Tudor, the presidential candidate of the anti-Roma, nationalistic Greater Romania Party (PRM).

The Center for Independent Journalism (CIJ), as a result of implementing this USAID-sponsored program (part of ProMedia II), was asked to coordinate activities with MEDE European Consulting under the PHARE Roma project, to design a new program that would develop more balanced and informative media coverage of the Roma minority.

## SO 1.5- A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector

### 1. Break up of Romanian Power Monopoly and openness of the market

USAID programs in the power sector were designed to promote competition in order to ensure the security of supply, improve efficiency and to mitigate the sector’s impact on the environment. The activities aimed to separate those components of the electricity sector that are natural monopolies and are regulated by a specific independent authority. The purpose was to allow competition and attract foreign, including American, capital. With these programs, the power sector in Romania evolved from one single entity that incorporated generation, transport, distribution, and supply into a more flexible structure (three generation companies, one transmission operator, and one distribution company). Additionally, a separate market operator, owned by the transmission company, has been created, and future plans are to proceed with the privatization of several distribution branches.

This model was proposed and implemented utilizing USAID funded consultants under the Regulatory and Restructuring Technical Assistance Project. The consultants worked to review and improve specific commercial and technical codes required for the market change.

The tangible result was the break up of state owned monopoly (in 2000) and the establishment of a regulatory agency able to issue fair and transparent regulations. Now, eligible consumers can buy from different sources, state owned or private, including self-producers, some independent power producers, importers, or any other newcomers in the power generation business. The percentage of the consumer market which can choose its suppliers reached 15% in 2000, from 0% in 1998, and 10% in 1999.

USAID Power Sector Programs helped not only to develop a competitive market model, but also to leverage approximately \$ 400 million. International Financing Institutions’ loans to rehabilitation of the sector and integration of Romania into the EU and to connect its energy sector with Western Europe and with countries in the region.

## **Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex**

**Part A. Results Framework.** Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework

SO 1.3: Development and Growth of Private Enterprises

IR1.3.1. Improve Policy/Legal/Regulatory Framework Supporting Private Enterprises Development (including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises)

IR1.3.2. Increased Capital Investment in Private Enterprises

IR1.3.3. Improve Ability of Entrepreneurs to Manage Their Business

IR1.3.3.1. Strengthening Business Support Service Organizations

SO 1.4: A More Competitive and Market-Responsive Private Financial Sector

IR 1.4.1: Financial Market-Place Infrastructure Development

IR 1.4.1.1: Decrease State Involvement in Financial Market Functions

IR 1.4.1.2: More Diversified Financial Instruments and Intermediaries Available

IR 1.4.1.3: Improved Skills of Financial Intermediary Staff

IR 1.4.2: Improved Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

IR 1.4.2.1: Increased Availability of Transparent and Quality Information

SO 1.5: A More Economically Sustainable and Environmentally Sound Energy Sector

IR 1.5.1: Oil and Gas Market Liberalized

IR 1.5.2: Competitive Electric Power System Established

IR 1.5.2.1: Private Investment and Share of Electricity Generated Increased

IR 1.5.2.2: Purchasing, Licensing and Access Regulated by an Independent Authority

IR 1.5.2.3: Regulations Drafted and Adopted

IR 1.5.3: Improved Energy Efficiency

IR 1.5.3.1: Energy Efficiency Projects Identified and Implemented

IR 1.5.3.2: Improved Energy Efficiency

SO 1.6: Increased Environmental Management Capacity to Promote Sustainable Economic Growth

- IR 1.6.1: Improved Environmental Resource Management
  - IR 1.6.1.1: Management Operations Strengthened
  - IR 1.6.1.2: Demonstration Models Established and Replicated
  - IR 1.6.1.3: Economic Instruments Developed and Implemented
- IR 1.6.2: Environmental Legal Authority Enhanced
  - IR 1.6.2.1: Environmental Legislation and Policies Developed
  - IR 1.6.2.2: New Key Institutions Established
- IR 1.6.3: Environmental Sector Financial Sustainability Increased
  - IR 1.6.3.1: Cost-Sharing and Cost-Recovery Systems Designed and Implemented

SO 2.1: Increased Better-Informed Citizens Participation in Political and Economic Decision-Making

- IR 2.1.1: Increased Effectiveness and Accountability of the Romanian Leadership
  - IR 2.1.1.1: Increased contacts with Civil Society/Increased Constituency Outreach
  - IR 2.1.1.2: Ability to Draft, Review and Enact Law Enhanced
  - IR 2.1.1.3: Increased Transparency of Parliament
  - IR 2.1.1.4: Improved Organizational Capabilities of the Executive Branch
- IR 2.1.2: Visible Decrease in Corrupt Practices in the Public Sector
- IR 2.1.3: Strengthened Democratic Culture Through Stronger Political Party Structures

SO 2.3: More Effective and Accountable Local Government

- IR 2.3.1: Advanced Capacity of Local Governments to Manage Resources
  - IR 2.3.1.1: Improved Capacity of Local Governments to Budget
  - IR 2.3.1.2: Improved Relations Between Local Government and Citizens
    - IR 2.3.1.2.1: Mechanisms to Exchange Ideas Between Citizens and Government Established
  - IR 2.3.1.3: Increased Exchange of Information Among Local Governments
- IR 2.3.2: Increased Local Government Control Over Functions and Revenues
  - IR 2.3.2.1: Enabling Regulations and Policy Framework Decentralization Established
  - IR 2.3.2.2: Financial Practices Improved
- IR 2.3.3: Increased Revenues Available for Local Government
  - IR 2.3.3.1: Municipal Financial Resources for Capital Needs Increased
  - IR 2.3.3.2: Locally-Derived Revenues Increased
  - IR 2.3.3.3: Access to Long-Term Credit Increased

SO 3.2: Improve the Welfare of Children and Women in Romania

- IR 3.2.1: Decrease Dependency on Use of Institutions for Children
  - IR 3.2.1.1: Improved Child Welfare Policies and Administrative Procedures Implemented

- IR 3.2.1.2: Improved Quality of Community Child Welfare Services
- IR 3.2.1.3: Increased Utilization of Community Child Welfare Services
- IR 3.2.1.4: Increased Parental and Community Involvement with Children

IR 3.2.2: Improving Women's Welfare

- IR 3.2.2.1: Improved Quality of Women's Health Services
- IR 3.2.2.2: Improved Access to Women's Health Services
- IR 3.2.2.3: Increased demand for Women's Health Services
- IR 3.2.2.4: Effective Health Reform (in Cooperation and Collaboration with Other Donors)

SO 4.2: Cross-Cutting Programs

- IR 4.2.1: Human Capacity Development
- IR 4.2.2: Strategic Local Development

## Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

**What the information annex will be used for:** prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

requested:

- \* support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- \* support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- \* institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- \* a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

**Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development.** An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

**Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs.** The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is

[illegible]

<b>Instructions</b>								
<p>Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.</p>								
<b>Verification</b>								
<p>Codes:  Y - IR falls within the definition  N - IR does not fall with the defintion  X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.</p>								
<b>Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit</b>								
Codes : Y - Yes N - No								